

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 26, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
Kawa	5,000,000	20	28 1/2	
Haw. Agric. Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	30 1/2	
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Hoku	500,000	100	240	
Kahala	500,000	20		
Kamalo Sugar Co.	250,000	20		
Kilauea	1,000,000	50	11 1/2	
Kipahulu	1,000,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		
<b>MAUNALEI S. CO., ASS.</b>				
Maunalei S. Co., Ass.	400,000	100		
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	832,500	20	6 1/2	
Nahiku Sugar Co., A.	1,600,000	20	12 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	17 1/2	
Onomea	1,000,000	20	15 1/2	
Oakland	500,000	20	4 1/2	
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,800,000	20	15 1/2	
Olofin	5,000,000	50	1 1/2	
Pacific Sugar Plant Co.	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Poepoe	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	15 1/2	
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	12 1/2	
Waialeale	500,000	100	4 1/2	
Waialeale	700,000	100	115	
Waialeale	250,000	100	100	
<b>STEAMSHIP COS.</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	110	
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	105	
Haw. Electric Assn.	12,500	100	95	
Hon. R. P. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	95	
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	100,000	10		
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.				95
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				95
Haw. Govt. Postal Sa- vings 4 1/2 per cent.				100
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per cent.				100
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.				100
O. R. & L. Co.				100
Ola Plant. 6 p. c.				100

Session Sales—Morning session—Fifty  
Kihel, assessable, \$13.50; 15 Olaa, paid up,  
\$15.75; 30 Waialeale \$12; 12 McBryde, assess-  
able, \$6.50. Afternoon session—Twenty-  
three McBryde, assessable, \$6.50.  
Between boards—Fifty Waialeale \$12.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	Low Tide	High Tide	Full Moon	New Moon
Nov. 26	5:45 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
Nov. 27	6:15 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	11:45 a.m.	11:45 p.m.
Nov. 28	6:45 a.m.	6:45 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Nov. 29	7:15 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Nov. 30	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Dec. 1	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Dec. 2	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Dec. 3	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Dec. 4	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Dec. 5	10:15 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Dec. 6	10:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Dec. 7	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Dec. 8	11:45 a.m.	11:45 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Dec. 9	12:15 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Dec. 10	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Dec. 11	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Dec. 12	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Dec. 13	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Dec. 14	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Dec. 15	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Dec. 16	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
Dec. 17	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
Dec. 18	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Dec. 19	5:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Dec. 20	5:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
Dec. 21	6:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Dec. 22	6:45 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Dec. 23	7:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Dec. 24	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Dec. 25	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Dec. 26	8:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Dec. 27	9:15 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Dec. 28	9:45 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Dec. 29	10:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Dec. 30	10:45 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Dec. 31	11:15 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.

**Turkish Voyagers Drowned.**  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Daily Express  
publishes the following from Odessa:  
"A party of thirty-eight Turks, wishing  
to leave Russia secretly, sailed at dead  
of night from Yekaterinburg to cross the  
Black Sea. A storm arose and the boat  
filled. First the baggage was thrown  
overboard. Then the children and finally  
the women were committed to the sea.  
But this did not prevent the scared crew  
from founding and all perished save one  
who clung to the mast and was washed  
ashore."

## LOCAL TRUST IS NOW BUSTED

### Plumbers Throw Off Combine's Yoke.

### MATERIAL MAY BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE

### Shop Owners Pass Resolutions Declaring Against Monopoly.

The Master Plumbers of Honolulu have bolted the trust.

They have kicked over the traces and declared formally and informally that they will not be bound any longer by the monopoly; they will no longer be slaves to the illegal combination that has ruled them from the Mainland.

The master plumbers include in their association all the plumbing shops of Honolulu. They are the men to whom every householder and builder must go in order to get the smallest or the largest plumbing job done.

Their breaking away from the trust means that the extortionate prices hitherto charged will be lowered, that householders will be able to choose their own plumbers, and if they wish, to buy their material themselves and have it put in by any one they choose.

In short, the Advertiser's fight is won. The people have triumphed. Since the Advertiser began its fight on the trust the affairs of the monopoly have not prospered. Business has been slack and plumbers have lost where the schemers and originators of the trust hoped for larger gains.

Many undesirable journeymen plumbers have left town on account of no work and those that remain augmented by a few who have lately come down from the Coast are of a class which the master plumbers say is representative of the best in the trade.

On Saturday night the Master Plumbers' Association of Honolulu met at its headquarters on Merchant street to discuss the situation. To say that the relations of certain members with the trust as a whole had become strained is putting it mildly.

It had been brought to the attention of the members of the trust that two or three members were not living up to their agreement and were figuring on contracts wherein the letters of the contracts were to supply the plumbing material.

The meeting was called on this account. Under the agreement made some time ago with the trust they were not to do any work for anybody who bought or furnished his own material to the bidders for the plumbing work.

A few days after this agreement was entered into certain members of the trust figured on just such contracts, thereby breaking the spirit of the agreement.

The most glaring instance of the breaking of this agreement was the letting of the contract for the plumbing in the new Hackfeld building.

When the plans were given out to figure on a few days ago all the shops refused to look at it as the Hackfelds intended furnishing the fixtures. These are now on hand. Instead, however, a couple of the plumbing shops broke loose and sought the job. John Nott got it.

This presented a new phase in the situation and other members felt that Nott had used them badly and proposed to break away from the trust also. To this end the master plumbers were invited to attend an important meeting Saturday night.

The proceedings of the meeting are obtained from one of the members present. The first man to propose an ending to the cast-iron regulations of the trust was C. H. Brown, who notified the president of the association and every member thereof that he would in the future figure on all kinds of work and contracts, no matter whether he or the contractors furnished the fixtures. He made a motion, the tenor of which was as follows:

"I move that all shops of the Master Plumbers' Association of Honolulu be allowed to figure on any contracts of any class of work, no matter whether the owners furnish the material or not."

buying materials, no matter whether large or small, and employing whoever he wished to put the fixtures in.

This action also means the coming off the perch of the journeymen plumbers' union. The journeymen, say the master plumbers, have been arrogant in their attitude both toward the master plumbers and the public. They made cast-iron rules which for a time compelled the master plumbers to obey. They attempted to run up their wages to \$4 a day. They made a rule to keep certain members in employment despite the fact that the master plumbers did not desire their services.

These were men incapable or unwilling but who seemed to have gained control of the union. One of the rules was that whenever a master plumber laid off a journeyman plumber for the usual reasons—lack of work—the man went to the bottom of the list and took his turn in responding to applications for workers from the master plumbers.

The latter were compelled to take the men from the top of the list. By some means a certain few were constantly at the head of the employers. A master plumber said yesterday that it meant a big loss to him to employ one of these shiftless men and he was only too glad to get rid of him. He also said that the union had become so arrogant they kept good men from joining it, although they were qualified in every way to become members.

## OOM PAUL HAS ARRIVED AT SUEZ

### The Ex-President Very Cheerful But Has Little to Say.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.—"Oom Paul" Krueger, on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland, arrived here today. He remained in his cabin during the voyage from Lourenco Marques, except at Dar-Es-Salaam, where he appeared on deck smoking his pipe, and toward the crowd of enthusiastic Germans that welcomed him there.

The Gelderland was boarded here by a representative of the reception committee of Marnelles, who was received by the ex-President in his stateroom. Mr. Krueger chatted pleasantly with those who welcomed him but refused any interview. His health is good. When he got over his seasickness he enjoyed the voyage immensely.

The officers of the ship say he kept much to himself and talked little on the subject dearest to his heart—the possibility of saving the independence of his home land. He was told here that his compatriots were still acquitting themselves well in their hopeless struggle against the British. This evoked a smile, but no word of comment.

He was also told of the offer of the German Government to allow 15,000 Boers to trek into German Southwest Africa and settle there. This seemed to please him, but he maintained silence.

Mr. Krueger wants to know exactly what sort of reception is being planned for him before he announces where he will land. The captain of the Gelderland will not say whether or not Marnelles is his objective point until after he has reached Port Said, where he will take the train to London and the proceeds on coal. Until then Mr. Krueger will not

## INDEPENDENTS ARE URGING A CHARTER

### Want Republicans and Democrats To Join With Them.

THE INDEPENDENTS are beginning a movement for the drafting of a municipal charter for Honolulu to be submitted at the first session of the Legislature.

The independents propose that the executive committees of that party, the Republicans and the Democrats, join hands in the matter and begin the work at once. It is proposed to make the vote on Oahu, within the limits of what would probably be considered the City of Honolulu, the basis of representation on a charter committee.

This would give thirteen or fourteen committeemen out of a total of thirty agreed upon, to the Republicans, eleven or twelve to the independents and five or six to the Democrats. The matter is still indefinite, but John Emmeluth, Representative-elect of the Independent party, is urging the plan very earnestly.

T. McCants Stewart, who, it has been said, was to look after the Republican end of the matter during Chairman Kennedy's absence on the Mainland, said yesterday upon being asked about the matter:

"It has been suggested a joint committee be organized for the purpose of drafting a charter to be submitted to the Legislature, that thirty members be decided upon as the number of the committee, a third of the vote cast on the island of Oahu, within what may be termed the City of Honolulu, be fixed as the basis of representation for the various parties. If that is done with thirty members as a total, the Republicans would have six or seven, the independents eleven or twelve, and the Democrats five or six. It is proposed that each executive committee appoint from its party the members of such a charter committee."

"I have been told that the matter was discussed by Chairman Kennedy of the Republican party and John Emmeluth, who, it has been said, was to look after the Republican end of the matter during Chairman Kennedy's absence on the Mainland, said yesterday upon being asked about the matter:

"The position that I have taken in reference to the matter is simply to submit the same to the Republican executive committee. Mr. Kennedy is the chairman and has the initiative in such matters. I told Mr. Emmeluth that as the independent party would not take the initiative, I will say this, however, that I talked about this matter on Saturday afternoon in an informal way with some members of the executive committee, but not as a committee with Mr. Cooke, James H. H. Wright, as we were then advised, it seemed we might favor such a proposition if it came before us through any other authorized source. I said to Mr. Emmeluth we did not wish to be understood as taking any initiative whatever, but if the independent party made such a proposition we might consider it. I understood that the independents will appoint a committee at once to formally propose such an organization."

"I believe that any discussion of this kind should have the widest publicity and that there should be no secrecy about it or any hesitancy in its discussion."

## SHAME OF STANFORD

### Prof. Ross Driven From Its Faculty.

### MRS. STANFORD'S ENMITY

### A Learned Educator Punished For Stating His Convictions on Important Subjects.

PALO ALTO, Nov. 13.—Prof. Edward A. Ross, the eminent sociologist, has been compelled to leave his place in the faculty of Stanford University because of public utterances upon subjects of corporate interest which were displeasing to Mrs. Stanford. Prof. Ross makes the following statement:

At the beginning of last May a representative of organized labor asked Dr. Jordan to be one of the speakers at a mass meeting called to protest against coolie immigration, and to present "the scholar's view." He was unable to attend, but recommended me as a substitute. Accordingly I accepted, and on the evening of May 17th read a twenty-five-minute paper from the platform of Metropolitan Hall in San Francisco. My remarks appeared in part in the San Francisco dailies of May 18th, and in full, on May 19th, in a weekly called "Organized Labor."

I tried to show that, owing to its high, Malthusian birth-rate, the Orient is the land of "cheap men," and that the coolie, though he cannot outdo the American, can underlie him. I took the ground that the high standard of living that restrains multiplication in America will be imperiled if Orientals are allowed to pour into this country in great numbers before we have raised their standard of living and lowered their birth-rate. I argued that the Pacific is the natural frontier of East and West, and that California might easily experience the same terrible famines as India and China if it became the dumping ground for men. In this scientific statement of the birth-rate with the intensity of the struggle for existence, I struck a new note in the discussion of Oriental immigration, which, to quote one of the newspapers, "made a profound impression."

When I handed the above to the professors are appointed from year to year and receive their re-appointment early in May. I did not get mine then, but thought nothing of it until, on May 18th, Dr. Jordan told me that, quite unexpectedly to him, Mrs. Stanford had shown herself greatly displeased with me and had refused to re-appoint me. He had heard from her just after my address on coolie immigration. He had no criticism for me and was profoundly distressed at the idea of dismissing a scientist for utterances within the scientist's own field. He made earnest representations to Mrs. Stanford and on June 21, I received my belated re-appointment for 1900-1901. The outlook was such, however, that on June 21st I offered the following resignation:

"Dear Dr. Jordan: I was sorry to learn from you a fortnight ago that Mrs. Stanford does not approve of me as an economist and does not want me to remain here. It was a pleasure, however, to learn at the same time of the unequalled courtesy with which you expressed to me your high opinion of my work and your complete confidence in me as a teacher, a scientist and a man."

While I appreciate the steadfast support you have given me, I am unwilling to become a cause of worry to Mrs. Stanford, or of embarrassment to you. I, therefore, beg leave to offer my resignation as professor of sociology, the same to take effect at the close of the academic year, 1900-1901."

My resignation was not acted upon at once, and efforts were made by President Jordan and the President of the Board of Trustees to induce Mrs. Stanford to alter her decision. These proved unavailing, and on Monday, November 12th, Dr. Jordan accepted my resignation in the following terms:

"I have waited till now in the hope that circumstances might arise which would lead you to a reconsideration. As this has not been the case, I, therefore, with great reluctance, accept your resignation to take effect at your own convenience. In doing so, I wish to express once more the high esteem in which your work as a student and a teacher, as well as your character as a man, is held by all your colleagues."

My coolie immigration speech is not my sole offense. Last April I complied with an invitation from the Unitarian Church of Oakland to lecture before them on "The Twentieth Century City." I addressed myself almost wholly to questions of city growth and city health and touched only incidentally on the matter of public utilities. I pointed out, however, the drift, both here and abroad, toward the municipal ownership of water and gas works, and predicted that, as regards street railways, American cities would probably pass through a period of municipal ownership and then revert to private ownership under regulation. My remarks were general in character and, of course, I took no stand on local questions. Only months of special investigation could enable me to say whether a particular city like Oakland or San Francisco could better itself by supplying its own water or light. Yet this lecture was objected to.

Last year I spoke three times in public, once before a university extension center on "The British Empire," once before a church on "The Twentieth Century City," and once before a mass meeting on coolie immigration. No my utterances on two of these occasions objection has been made. It is plain, therefore, that this is no place for me. I cannot with self-respect decline to speak on topics to which I have given years of investigation. If

it is my duty as an economist to impart, on occasion, to other people, and in a scientific spirit, my conclusions on subjects with which I am expert. And if I speak I cannot but take positions which are justified by statistics and by the experience of the old world, such as the municipal ownership of water works or the monopoly profits of street car companies, or by standard economic science such as the relation of the standard of life to the density of population.

I have long been aware that my every appearance in public drew upon me the hostile attention of certain powerful persons and interests in San Francisco and redoubled their efforts to be rid of me. But I had no choice but to go straight ahead. The scientist's business is to know some things clear to the bottom, and if he hides what he knows, he loses his virtue.

I am sorry to go, for I have put too much of my life into this university not to love it. My chief regret in leaving is that I must break the ties that bind me to my colleagues of seven years and must part from my great chief, Dr. Jordan.

### Gumpner's Big Luau.

Mounted Police Officer Gumpner's luau at Moanalua was a big success. It began Saturday morning, lasted all day and night and continued yesterday until the rain drove most of the guests to their homes. There was plenty to eat and drink and the guests came from every direction. Many strangers took advantage of the novelty of a public luau and made their acquaintance with the Hawaiian feast.

## \$100,000 LOSS A YEAR FOR HAWAII

### Merchandise License Fees are Declared Uncollectable by Law.

Attorney General Dole says that the Territory must lose over \$100,000 a year, the annual income from merchandise licenses, unless the Legislature strikes out a word from section 764 of the penal laws of 1897. In an opinion by Mr. Dole, supplemented by one from Deputy Attorney General Cartwright, the section is declared in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The section says: "The annual fee for a license to sell imported goods, wares or merchandise, to be known as a 'Merchandise License,' shall be as follows, etc."

The opinion rendered yesterday by Governor Dole says that merchandise imported here cannot be made dutiable by Hawaii, as that power rests with Congress alone. Merchandise from the United States cannot be considered as imported.

The law is void as a whole because it imposes a duty or impost on merchandise imported from foreign countries, and it discriminates against goods imported from a foreign country.

Many authorities are cited. The question arose in a case agreed on between Davies & Co. and the Territorial treasurer for submission to the Supreme Court of the Territory. The attorney general finds, however, that it would be useless to take the case to court, as the law is plain.

Governor Dole accepts this view of the question, and no more merchandise licenses will be collected.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest taken at Honolulu, in Island of Oahu, on the 26th day of November, in the year 1900, before C. F. Chillingworth, Deputy Coroner, one of the Coroners of said Island, upon the body of Joaquin de Silva Mendonca, there lying dead, by the oath of the Jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when, how, and by what means the said Joaquin de Silva Mendonca came to his death, upon their oaths do say that the said Joaquin de Silva Mendonca came to his death in the Island of Oahu, on the 15th day of November, by drinking a certain poison known as methylated spirits, to which a small quantity of white hellebore had been added, and it is the opinion of this jury that methylated spirits had been taken in such quantities as to alone have caused death. And further, in view of the indisputable evidence which has been adduced in this case to show that methylated spirits, wood alcohol, Columbia spirits and like poisons are being sold freely in such quantities at the several drug stores in the city of Honolulu as to be a public menace, and that for the public safety it is imperative that some stringent measures be adopted to protect the health and welfare of the community at large.

Therefore, we, the undersigned coroner's jurors, do recommend that the Government issue such regulations as will make the said poisons, known as methylated spirits, wood alcohol and Columbia spirits, scheduled as poisons, the sale of which is regulated by statute.

In witness whereof, the said coroner and the



# DEATH IN A BLAST

## Luna John Soetes' Head Blown Off.

### LATEST NEWS OF HAWAII

#### Hoolulu Park Beautified and Prepared for Race Meet on New Year's Day.

HILLO, Hawaii, Nov. 22.—The Herald says: One of the large undertakings of the Olan Sugar Company is the construction of the flume from Kaumana to Olan. In the work a number of men are employed and much blasting is done in order to obtain holding ground for the flume framework.

John Soetes, a luna under Mr. Hanneberg, had charge of the blasting. On Tuesday the work was progressing satisfactorily until it became necessary to "spread" a piece of lava. The usual quantity of powder with fuse and cap was inserted, but the charge failed to explode. Hanneberg and Soetes walked to the place and the latter withdrew the fuse and inserted a new piece and together the men walked away, both, however, looking back to see if there was any sign of the fuse burning. When twenty feet away Soetes remarked that the thing would not burn and both stopped for a moment. Soetes then went over to the blast and just as he stepped over the explosion took place. Hanneberg threw himself on the ground and Soetes shot up into the air, his body turning like a cart wheel. When Hanneberg recovered from the shock he ran to where Soetes had fallen and found that one-half of his head and one arm had been blown off.

Word was sent to town at once and Dr. Reid went out and made an examination of the body, the result of which was reported to the sheriff. Deceased was formerly a boatswain on the bark Irmgard. He came from Antwerp and was about 23 years of age. He was a sober and industrious man and a valuable assistant to Mr. Hanneberg.

The remains were brought to Hilo Tuesday night and taken to Lockington's undertaking rooms, from which place they were buried yesterday morning.

#### FOUND GUILTY.

A young man who manages a plantation in Kona was recently complained against for having a vicious dog. He consulted Attorney Maydwell by phone and requested him to settle the case. Maydwell wired back that he had better come over to Kailua and attend to it himself, as his presence was needed. The young man had scarcely stepped from the trolley when he was arrested on a warrant and taken to an improvised court room for a hearing. One young chap appeared as prosecuting officer and the plantation manager sought some one in the crowd to defend him, as Maydwell was the judge. As the case proceeded the attorneys got into a wrangle, which brought a stern rebuke from the judge, and it was some time before order was restored. Several times the defendant expressed a willingness to plead guilty to anything, but was restrained by his attorney. When the case closed the judge found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$21 in beer. Until the final word was pronounced the young man was not aware that he was the victim of a joke.

#### TRACK IMPROVEMENTS.

Hoolulu Park is a much changed place since the last races were held there. The center plot, which is to be used as a ball ground, has been planted in manille and buffalo grass and in a short time will be a beautiful lawn. The space between the grand stand and the entrance to the track and a circular plot in the saddle pad-dock have also been planted in grass.

At the entrance to the park the company has built a comfortable dwelling for the watchman and erected a gate for the purpose of keeping out persons who have no right in the grounds. It is the intention of the company to charge an entrance fee of 25 cents for all licensed single horse vehicles and 50 cents for all two-horse carriages that pass through the gate. Private carriages and heavy teams belonging to the Volcano Stables Co. will be admitted free. Acting Manager E. E. Wilson in speaking of this, said: "The company has gone to great expense to provide a place for racing and athletic sports. We have built a good road and the expense of keeping it in repair is considerable. While outside teams use the road when they wish, they contribute nothing toward the upkeep and for that reason we have decided to make a charge for its use by teams not connected with our company."

Besides planting the grass where stated Mr. Wilson is having a trench dug from the entrance of the park to grand stand and in this he will plant a hedge. There are a number of horses promised for the events of January 1st some of them top-notchers. Trainer McManus has six horses in his charge on the track.

#### MUSICAL AT MOANAIKI.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStocker entertained a number of friends at a musical at their handsome residence at Olan plantation on Tuesday evening of last week in honor of William H. Hoopes of Honolulu, who was visiting them. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Horan, Dr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Pearl

Hosack and Messrs. Scott, Dettelle, Hansen and Whitcomb.

Mrs. Curtis recited several well known selections in her finished style and Mrs. Blake rendered a piano solo. Miss Hosack and Mr. Hoopes sang a duet from "Il Trovatore" and afterwards in response to a request Miss Hosack sang "Oh, Promise Me," from Robin Hood. The young lady was in excellent voice and surprised even those who had heard her on other occasions. Mr. Hoopes, who some years ago was a professional, remarked that "her voice exceeds that of the average professional singer who visits Honolulu." Mr. McStocker surprised his guests by making his debut as a vocalist.

#### TO SERVE IN HONOLULU.

In accordance with a recent order by the prison inspectors all long term prisoners are to serve out their sentences at the Oahu penitentiary. The last Kinnu took down twenty-five of these men who will in future, until their terms expire, work on the Honolulu streets. Several of the Hawaiian prisoners shed bitter tears on leaving Hilo.

J. T. Moir and J. S. Canario returned yesterday after a ten days' visit to Honolulu.

J. A. Gilman, executor of the estate of Robert More, deceased, was a passenger on the Kinnu.

One of the Chinamen charged with mutilating a man in Hanaakua some months ago is feigning insanity in the Hilo jail.

Charles Keanohou, a retired policeman, died at his home in Puna on Monday. He had been ill for more than a year.

L. E. Ray, who went to Honolulu last week to engineer a big deal, returned yesterday highly pleased with the result.

Contractor H. Kendal, who has been visiting relatives in Maine during the past six months, returned to Hilo yesterday.

Frank Gertz met with an accident on the beach last Sunday which resulted in his breaking his right arm at the wrist.

Inspector Robinson of the postoffice department is in town.

The old Mountain View hotel has been torn down owing to decay. A new building for the Olan plantation will be erected in its place.

J. M. Cameron has been awarded the contract for the plumbing work on Manager Campbell's house at Puna.

J. Castle Ridgeway, treasurer of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Co., was to leave New York for Hilo shortly after the election with funds necessary to build the line. He is expected here at any time.

## PLAGUE SPOT IS CONDEMNED NOW

### Block Unfit For Habitation Must Be Filled In To Grace.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless asked the Board of Health yesterday to condemn as unfit for habitation purposes the lot bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukui and River streets. He said that this had been a nest of bubonic plague, and in bad weather now was covered with water. He was receiving applications for building permits, and he wanted the board to take action so as to prevent any building until the land had been filled into the street grade.

He said that the Board of Health recognized the need of this and was filling in its part. McCandless said that the place had been an old banana patch, and he did not believe that it could be drained to the sewer in its present condition. The board condemned the lot as desired.

#### WAILUKU'S SORE NEED.

### A Handy Man With a Hearse Is Badly Wanted There.

Wanted—A cabinet maker and upholsterer. A practical man who can both make and mend furniture will find all he can do in Wailuku. A shop of this kind, with a stock of coffins and undertaker's supplies, and decent hearse, is badly needed.

At present the only apology for anything of this kind is run by an enterprising Chinaman, and the average white man is very dead indeed who does not feel some compunctions at being driven to his last resting place by a Chinaman.—Maui News.

#### Haywood Is Back.

William Haywood, Collector of Internal Revenue, and who is to be the representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at Washington, returned to Honolulu from San Francisco on the transport Sheridan. Mr. Haywood says that while in San Francisco he concluded arrangements by which Burt Thomas, the Treasury Department agent, would come here to take charge of the affairs of the office of internal revenue, which is now in charge of W. F. C. Hansen. Upon Mr. Thomas' arrival, the formal transfer of the office will be made to him by Mr. Haywood. Mr. Hansen will then be put in charge until a collector is appointed from Washington. Agent Thomas will arrive here tomorrow on the China. Mr. Haywood expects to leave for the coast by the next Zealandia with his family and will go straight to Washington from San Francisco.

#### Handsome Funeral Car.

A handsome funeral car is almost completed in the shops of the Oahu Railway and Land Company and will, when finished, be a work of art and utility.

The car is being constructed from designs made by J. A. Hughes, the master car builder. The compartment for the corpse takes up one-third of the length of the car. The walls of this compartment are upholstered in black cloth with gold trimmings. A tier will stand in the middle, upholstered appropriately. Situated at the other end of the car are comfortable seats for the accommodation of thirty passengers.

# MAUI AND THE KONA

## Extent of Damage Done By the Storm.

### LOSS IS CONSIDERABLE

#### Iao Valley Suffers Greatly--Roads are Washed Out--What the News Says.

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 24.—The News says: At the time of going to press last Saturday morning very little was known of the actual damage done by the Kona storm and it was Tuesday before full reports reached Wailuku.

A great deal of damage was done in Iao valley, principally on Thursday night and Friday morning. The flood of water which came down began its work of destruction at the head of the pipe system of the water works. Last week's News reports as to the damage are confirmed but the damage was greater than was then stated. From the first crossing up nearly to the second the river overflowed its bed and changed its channel, flowing directly down the pipe line. The pipe was uncovered, and as it was in the bed of the new stream, huge boulders were carried down, crushing the pipe into fragments. The road was also washed out, so that it is now difficult to go up the valley on horseback, even.

Above the second crossing the pipe was also washed out and crushed by boulders. Practically, the pipe system above the first crossing is a total wreck, beyond all hope of repair.

Below the first crossing and at the point where the Iao valley begins to widen out the huge volume of water overflowed the banks of the stream and cut numerous new channels, washing out the taro patches, rice fields and cottages that were in its path. At a point some distance above the tunnel being run by Mr. Waldeyer for the Wailuku Sugar Co., the whole river left its old bed at a bend in the stream, on the Wailue side, and cut a new bed through the cane and taro patches, forming quite an island. A dam is being put across the new stream at its point of deviation, with a view of forcing it back into the old channel. Fortunately, but little damage was done to the tunnel, the new stream having paralleled it down to the cut, washing out the flumes and finally filling it up with gravel.

Just above the bridge across the river on Market street the water sought a new channel on the Wailue side running under the fish market and adjacent buildings and doing some injury to the road. Another heavy storm following on the heels of the present one would permanently change the course of the stream and leave the present bridge high and dry.

#### DAMAGE AT LAHAINA.

The storm raged with great severity at Lahaina. The Ranger, the vessel reported by the mail carrier last week as being in great danger, drifted to within twenty-five feet of the reef. She had but one anchor and two bowlines made fast to the buoy and was barely able to hold.

Between 75 and 100 grown trees were blown down in the town, fortunately doing no further damage. A heavy wash came down from the hills, destroying some cane on the Pioneer plantation. The worst damage done was the filling up the pit of the Lahaina pump, a new Worthington. A part of the rock wall around the pit was toppled over, falling on the pump and doing it considerable injury. The mud and rocks were dug out and the injured portions of the machinery were taken out and shipped to Honolulu for repairs.

The Olawalu plantation suffered severely from the wash from the hills, several tracts of young cane being completely buried out of sight.

#### THE ROADS.

Mr. F. Kohler, bookkeeper at the Pioneer plantation, Lahaina, accompanied by Captain Saxe of the Enterprise, came over from Lahaina to Wailuku last Monday on horseback, being five hours on the road. They report that from Lahaina to Olawalu there is but little damage done to the road. From Olawalu to the foot of the pali, however, they report the road to be in a very damaged condition. In a number of places for fifty yards it is full of big boulders. In other places huge wash-outs are cut through the road.

Across the pali much damage has been done. In many places vast heaps of mud have been piled up in the road. A number of the rock walls on the lower side of the road have broken loose, opening lateral raps several inches wide for their entire length, the crevices being too deep to see the bottom of them.

From Maunaloa Bay to Wailuku there are a number of deep washouts across the road. Mr. Kohler states that it will take from six weeks to two months to repair the road and that it will cost several thousand dollars.

From Thursday of last week until Tuesday of this week the road from Wailuku to Kahului was impassable on account of the mud deposits in the low places. Wailuku, which gets its milk supply from Maunaloa, had to take its coffee and tea "straight" from last Thursday till Tuesday of this week.

#### THE PLANTATIONS.

The destruction of cane and other plants on the plantations is not nearly so much as at first thought. On many

of the plantations some of the cane was overtopped and carried with the cane and some of the cane was broken off, but the loss in this direction will not make any perceptible reduction in dividends.

Manager Lewis of the Hawaiian Commercial reports that the loss of cane on that plantation is comparatively slight. The principal damage was done to the old ditch which was filled with gravel by the wash from above. The new ditch was but little injured, only two flumes having washed out.

Olawalu suffered more than any of the other plantations in the relative amount of cane actually destroyed. The Kihel cane was not injured at all, but was immensely benefited by the rain. Pala plantation and those lying east of it, around to Kipahulu, were not injured, as they were on the lee side of Maunaloa from the brunt of the storm.

Outside of Iao valley but little harm was done to the Wailuku plantation cane, except at Wailuku. An immense amount of flume has been washed away, however, and will have to be replaced before the next sugar making season begins.

#### A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Carl Waldeyer, superintendent of construction of the tunnel in Iao valley, had a close call. He was stopping at the old Lamb residence in the Iao valley. This residence is below the lower end of the tunnel and directly in the path of the new stream. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning the water began to rise rapidly and soon filled the lower part of the building. He attempted to escape from the rear of the building, but the water drove him back. He immediately telephoned to friends in Wailuku to come to his rescue. A party headed by Dr. Boote and Mr. Field was at once organized, and proceeded to his relief. In the meantime, the water had risen so much that debris and logs were washing in at the lower windows and threatening to demolish the house. Mr. Waldeyer stayed in the house until about 10 o'clock, high ground, catching at the trees to prevent being carried too fast. Finally he reached a point opposite where several natives stood on the opposite bank of the stream with a lantern. They waded partly across the raging current, then formed a chain, with their hands, enabling one of them to reach out near the middle of the stream. Mr. Waldeyer approached as near as possible, and making a spring, succeeded in grasping the outstretched hand of a native, and was safely hauled across to shallow water. He waded out and started for Wailuku, meeting his anxious friends half way to town.

#### MAKAWAO.

The storm has done much damage to the Kula corn crop. A month ago the prospects were that an enormous crop of corn would be raised and that corn would be cheap. Some damage was done to the crop by rains early in October, but much was still left. The Kona, however, has almost destroyed the Kula corn crop. Corn on the lower lands was already ripe, and on the higher land was opening. Much of the corn was washed completely out of the ground, and carried away by the rush of water. In other places it was simply prostrated and covered with mud and gravel.

A large number of eucalyptus trees were blown down in Makawao. The potato crop is also damaged by the storm. The blight, which is pronounced by some observant residents of Makawao as simply a mildew caused by too much moisture, still continues its ravages. Makawao is also afflicted with another pest—the red and black ground is simply honeycombed by them. Mr. E. H. Bailey, of Makawao, states that he noticed that one of his young peach trees had fallen, and upon examination he found that the reason was that the ants had so honeycombed the trunk around it that the roots had no support.

#### STORM NOTES.

While a crew of the Kahului Railroad hands were repairing the track the other day, after the big storm, in digging into the sand near the track, they unearthed forty-four tins of opium. Visions of unlimited wealth began to dance before their eyes, and on further examination it was found that the opium had been buried so long that the cans had rusted and their contents were entirely spoiled. There is no clue as to how long or by whom the opium was cached.

The winds in Wailuku played havoc in front of Judge Kalua's residence, some of them being blown down entirely and others partially uprooted. It was too bad, as this was by far the handsomest hedge in town, and always attracted the admiring glances of visitors. Over 100 telephone poles were blown down by the storm on Maui. By Saturday night, however, the lines were working again on all parts of the island except a small portion of Kula. Mr. Carley and his force deserve credit for their successful efforts in repairing the lines so quickly. The loss to the company by the storm is about \$300.

The beach at the mouth of the Iao river is strewn for a considerable distance with ripe cane, washed down by the flood. Manager Wells estimates that the total damage to the plantation will not fall far short of \$20,000.

The Kona has played havoc with the banana and papaya crops on Maui, but good will come out of evil if everyone will set at work to repair the damage, and not stop till every available spot is reset to these succulent red fruits. At present, not one-half the needed supply is raised on the island, and it should be the duty of everyone to do his share in doubling the amount of these fruits raised.

As a piece of engineering skill, the laying of the pipe for the Wailuku water works was quite creditable, but it was a fatal blunder to lay it so exposed as it was to the action of Iao river. This was a mistake which it will cost thousands of dollars to rectify, and in replacing the pipe, it should be laid above high water mark.

The point very near where it is to take the water from the stream. And if necessary to cross the river as the first crossing does now, the pipe should be imbedded in cement from high water line to high water line. That is the cheapest and only safe plan.

#### A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. H. Bailey, of Puna, Kauai. "It cured me of bloody flux, and I can speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cure which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite with all. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, H. T.

# STORY OF THE BATTLE

## How Woven Wire Bailey Held the Fort.

### HIS COHORTS FAILED HIM

#### Jack McVeigh's Attack on a Kuakini Street House and Its Success.

How Woven Wire Bailey held the fort against Jack McVeigh has not yet been told. Those who saw the now famous battle on Thursday last have spread the details of it over town, but no word of it has appeared in print.

Jack McVeigh is now a Federal quarantine officer and is a man not to be trifled with. Mrs. McVeigh last month rode by a house owned by her husband on Kuakini street which had been vacant for a long time. She was astonished to see it occupied by a native family. When she told her husband he shared her astonishment and said that he had not rented it to any one.

Mrs. McVeigh had been told by the occupant that J. F. Bailey, the bicycle man, had given it to them free of charge. McVeigh informed his lawyer, Lorin Andrews, of the mysterious deal and the latter called on Bailey.

Bailey said it was all right, for he intended to buy the house from McVeigh and that the bargain was all made. When Andrews told McVeigh this the latter grew angry. He said he had never seen Bailey about it.

Bailey explained later that Real Estate Agent Savage had agreed to sell the house. Savage said that he knew no more about the matter than that Bailey had made him a proposition to buy the house. No terms had been agreed on and no permission given for occupancy. Savage said he didn't know anybody lived in the house.

Attorney Andrews says that when he told Bailey about this, Bailey agreed to withdraw. Andrews saw Bailey's attorney, T. McCants Stewart, and the latter laughed long and loud.

"Why," said Stewart, "the only way you can put out Bailey is by ejectment suit in the Circuit Court and as the calendar is crowded, it will take two years to have the suit brought or Bailey put out."

McVeigh thought this was a peculiar law, and Andrews advised him to put Bailey and his friends out by force. Andrews made an arrangement to take this step on Thursday at 11 o'clock, and meeting Stewart at the Police Court early in the day, told him of it.

"I warn you," said Stewart, "that if you attempt to put out those people today by force there will be murder done. They will repel force by force, and you take your life in your hand if you go."

Andrews said that he was willing, and with McVeigh and a native as interpreter, they went at the time fixed to the Kuakini street house. They found the portcullis down, the drawbridge up and a great padlock on the front gate. Grouped in the yard were Woven Wire Bailey, a white man and two natives. McVeigh demanded admission and Bailey denied it.

The latter instructed his cohorts to spread themselves about the premises and repel the invaders. Incidentally he asked that the attacking party await his lawyer's coming, but Bailey put his arms around the gate and dared them to come on.

They tried to break the lock and to force Bailey away. Finally McVeigh climbed on top of the fence to get into the yard and was shoved back by Bailey. Then the battle grew hot. McVeigh uttered some strong language and drew back his arm to hit Bailey. His lawyer and the others succeeding in holding him while Bailey shouted, "Why don't you hit me?"

Meanwhile the gate was broken open and the invaders went in. The others had retreated to the piazza, while Bailey stayed in the yard. A truce was called and the natives, agreeing to leave the house by Thursday, they were suffered to remain until then.

Bailey was left in a heroic posture beside the ash barrel.

#### FROM HONOLULU.

### Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches, If you toss all night racked in pain, If you cannot bend over or straighten up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys. And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine. They cure kidney complaints.

This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandyery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

#### Great Damage by Earthquakes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Russell, United States Charge at Caracas, reports that the earthquake in Colombia last month was much more severe than at first discovered. The people deserted their houses and slept in the streets and between 12,000 and 15,000 buildings were destroyed or damaged.

# THANKSGIVING DAY

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900

Should be long remembered by all good citizens.

Continued prosperity for Hawaii should bring joy to us all, for every one is a participator.

You may want some extras for your Thanksgiving dinner take this year. Let us mention a few specialties that we have displayed in our Thanksgiving

Window: Turkey Platters, Carvers, Poultry Shears, Crystal Carver Rests, Corn Holders, Celery Trays, Salad Helpers, Game Sets, Champagne Coolers, Bouillon Cups, Table Ornaments,

Roemers, Banquet Lamps, Nut Bowls, Wine Sets, Table Cutlery, Table Silver, Fancy Plates, Bon

Bon Dishes, Candelabras.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

#### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

#### Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

#### SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Asahi Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# DEIFICATION CEREMONY

Rare Scene at Temple  
To Buddha.

## MANY JAPANESE ATTEND

Beautifully Dressed Children and  
Dignified Priests in the  
Procession.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Japanese Buddhists took part yesterday in the ceremony of the deification in their temple on Fort Lane. Rain and mud spoiled what would otherwise have been one of the most interesting Oriental religious fetes ever seen in Honolulu. The roads over which it was proposed to have the priests of Buddha, little children dressed in fantastic garb and multitudes of devotees, walk to the temple, were in such a condition that much of the program had to be abandoned, albeit many of the disciples waded through the mud and received their drenching with smiles. The temple had been handsomely decorated in honor of the great occasion. The Buddhists came in hundreds, filling the place to overflowing long before the appointed hour yesterday forenoon.

When the procession reached the grounds from Palama, the starting place, time was permitted for the priests and those who were to take part in the services to prepare for the event. The building is of prepossessing design of Japanese architectural characteristics, two stories in height. The second story is reached by a broad flight of steps, and here the shrine and altar have been installed. The room will hold several hundred persons. Redwood abounds in its furnishings. At the rear of the room is a picturesque shrine, flanked on either side by doorways leading to a rear room. The shrine is elevated from the floor nearly two feet. Four wooden pillars support the color of redwood, supported a gilt-work facade with winged dragons and flowers in relief.

The altar erected within the shrine rests against the rear wall and represents the finest class of Japanese workmanship in scroll designing and gilding. It is in fact, a Buddhist temple in miniature with projecting eaves. The whole affair is nearly twelve feet in height and about eight feet wide. Gilded vase-like ornaments of wood form the altar, which is a mass of gilt with vermilion relief painting. A costly cloth heavily embroidered with gold thread, was draped over the lower part of the altar.

In the center of the shrine stood a long narrow table covered with a beautiful cloth of gold upon which were embroidered figures in red and purple. This fell in heavy folds to the floor. A wooden slab representing an ancient scroll with upturned ends rested on the cloth, and upon this were several bronze urns each symbolizing a Buddha. One urn contained incense from which smoke drifted lazily upward to the ceiling, permeating the interior of the temple with a sweet odor, typifying the boundless mercy of Buddha. Two tall bronze candelsticks with candles burning throughout the day were conspicuous. A pair of lamps designed in much the same style as Aladdin's famous lamp, were suspended from the ceiling and cast a soft glow upon the altar below them.

The entrance of the high priest, Y. Imamura, accompanied by the lesser priests, T. Uchida, H. Matsumoto, K. Arai and U. Hirokane, was the signal that the deification ceremonies were about to be performed. The high priest was robed in rich vestments of his office. An undergarment of purple was worn, extending from the shoulders to his sandalled feet. A green upper garment with flowing sleeves was worn over this, while over all was a beautiful cloth-of-gold vestment, embroidered in heavy gold thread. The lesser priests were robed in black cloths of colored silk hanging from their shoulders over their backs.

Forty-two Japanese children of tender years were ushered into the temple wearing festive and gay headgear, rosette, tinsel, tiaras held in place by green cords passed under their chins. Tiny tin ornaments dangled and jangled by means of strings of coral, which greatly amused the wearers. Each child wore a purple undergarment covered with gauzy over-dresses of white and pink silk. Each carried an imitation lotus flower. Their faces were whitened with powder, their lips rouged. The priest took his appointed seat before the altar, the lesser priests seating themselves on the sides. A written prayer carried by each priest, was opened and led by the high priest, a monotonous yet melodious chant began, punctuated by strikes upon a bronze bell of curious design, before which a priest knelt. The chant was unbroken during its long recitation. The voices of the priests were pitched to different keys, and were not varied. The congregation bowed their heads in devotion with their hands clasped together in prayer. Each devotee carried a circlet of coral or black beads which were wound around the two hands during the entire service.

The little ones were then arranged in order of procession two by two and headed by the priests the journey about the shrine was commenced. During the progress of the procession, the priests continued their chant. Around and around they moved, the little children seemingly taking much interest in the ceremony. The chant was given in an even, measured tone, and toward the end became slower until with a variation such as is intoned by Catholic priests, this portion of the service was brought to an end.

The priests delivered addresses to the people in their own language appropriate for the day, while Miss Barber, a teacher in the high school, made an address in English. She said there is one simple idea which has been the watchword of all religious teachers and this was the brotherhood of man. This is the central thought of the doctrine taught by Christ, and before Him, Buddha gave the same idea to Asia when he taught love to all living beings and the oneness of the absolute Godhead. The altar to Buddha has been erected in honor of the one eternal, infinite, absolute existence. Here was to be seen the Japanese Church that stood for the name of that power

by which all other things were created, that power by which we live, move and exist today.

After the morning services a recess was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a similar service was given through. More addresses were delivered later in the afternoon, and services announced for 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the dedication of the temple will be complete.

### Criminal Carelessness.

Irresponsible men who conduct the blasting operations in the Young block excavation near King street nearly caused a tragedy on that thoroughfare Saturday afternoon. Mrs. M. C. Widdifield and Mrs. Vida were driving along the street in a surrey. When opposite the board fence surrounding the excavation a terrific blast was set off. The horse which Mrs. Widdifield was driving was startled by the explosion and rearing up suddenly, turned about, overturning the carriage and throwing the occupants forcibly into the street. The horse kicked himself free from the carriage and ran in the direction of the capitol, but it was caught a short distance from the fence. The carriage was badly damaged. No flags of warning were displayed when the blast was set off. The practice of blasting on this excavation has been conducted in a manner which shows criminal carelessness to a marked degree.

## WHAT IS NEEDED MOST AT MANILA

The Place Wants New Banks and Better Harbor Facilities.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—A manufacturer of this city who has been in correspondence on the subject of tariffs in the Philippines with the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, of the Philippine Commission, has received a letter from Judge Taft, dated Manila, September 21, in which he says: "I was very interested to hear your letter, and am glad you took the trouble to send a paper on the tariff, which we are about to make up. We have just passed a civil service law which is on the whole, I think, the strictest law that has been passed under American auspices."

"I have no doubt we shall be able to work out successfully the problem before us if McKinley is elected. I do not mean to say there are not a great many difficulties with the policy of the Government toward these islands to be settled, but I do mean today there are none of them insuperable. We certainly need new banking facilities here and need better harbor facilities. We shall appropriate \$2,000,000 (Mexican) this week for the completion of the harbor, a work much of which was done by the Spaniards, but which remains useless without its completion. When the harbor facilities are better doubtless direct American lines will be established to Manila. I feel confident Manila will become one of the great ports of the Orient. Only the surface of the possible prospective and business of these islands has been scratched."

"When you speak of letting Chinamen into these islands you touch a question that has a great many dangers connected with it and I could not now express an opinion on the subject."

"I hope there is no doubt about McKinley's election."

"With warm regards, believe me, sincerely yours, WM. H. TAFT."

## U. S. MEMBERS OF PEACE COMMISSION

They do not Need to be  
Confirmed by the  
Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Attorney General Griggs has decided the members of the International Arbitration Commission selected by the President under the terms of the treaty agreed upon by The Hague Peace Conference, are not subject to confirmation by the Senate of the United States. The President already has selected former President Harrison and former Senator George Gray of Delaware as members of this Commission, and they have accepted. Former President Cleveland was invited to become a member but declined. Two other members are still to be selected.

After the appointments were made, a question arose as to whether the President would have to send the nominations to the Senate for ratification, and Attorney General Griggs was called upon for an opinion. He has rendered one to the effect that the members of the Commission are not officers of the United States within the meaning of the statute. They are not required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and are, in fact, simply members of a commission selected by the President of the United States, whose services may be availed of by other countries in the settlement of controversies to which the United States is not a party. Their remuneration, in case their services are required, is to be provided for by the countries for which they act as arbitrators.

### WINNER OF THE DERBY.

The Prize of Two Thousand Sovereigns Goes to "Innocence."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At the second day's racing of the Derby November meeting today the Derby cup of 2,000 sovereigns, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a half, was won by C. Morley's Innocence. Second place was taken by Sir E. Vincent's Syerla and D. J. Jardine's Refractor, with "Johnny" Reiff in the saddle, was third. Twenty-one horses ran.

### VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

# A CHINESE COLUMBUS

He Discovered America  
In 499 A. D.

## A MISSION TO MEXICO

Result of a Fresh Examination of  
Ancient Records of the  
Chinese Empire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Facts of great interest concerning the finding of Chinese records which show that the Mongolians discovered America in the year 499 A. D. were obtained by the New York Journal today. From absolutely reliable sources it is learned that the substance of the news from Peking is as follows:

Mah Twan Lin, a Chinese scholar, in a recent search among the musty official records of China brought forth an account of the voyage of Hwai Shan to "Fusang" (Mexico), where he left five missionaries, in the year 499.

Hwai Shan sailed from port of China along the coast to Kamchatka, thence his little ark skirted the Aleutian (Fox) Islands, finally reaching Alaska, where he landed and whose inhabitants Hwai Shan describes in the work just found.

Leaving Alaska the Chinese sailed down the Pacific, hugging the shore, fearing the storms of the open sea. Mexico was finally reached, where the little expedition of five missionaries landed.

These missionaries made themselves felt on the crude civilization of the natives. As told in last night's paper, the temples were built and the inhabitants of what is now Mexico and Lower California were initiated into the ancient faith of the Mongolians. China at that time, as every one knows, was far ahead of the rest of the world in all the arts and sciences. The five missionaries undoubtedly instructed the natives in architecture, the fashioning of instruments of war and peace, and the art of painting and decorating. All these signs remained in the ruins of the Aztecs and neighboring sections described in M. de Charney's "Ancient Cities of the New World."

The greatest possible interest is attached to this report, because tradition among the natives of Alaska tells of the appearance centuries ago of a strange people, coming from a far-off land. These stories are also too well known to need further comment. The relics of some progressive race are spread throughout the region described by de Charney. The Frenchman declared these ruins indicated that temples had been built by Buddha, though other archaeologists have contended that they showed undeniable evidence of having been erected by the Chinese.

It is claimed that the Chinese made numerous attempts to reach the new continent, which they evidently knew about. Their sailing vessels were small, and this explains why the adventurous Hwai Shan guided his unwieldy vessel along the line of the Aleutian Islands, up around to Alaska, which, he must have seen, was a new and vast region.

That he landed in Alaska the records found by Mah Twan Lin show, for the evidence is that Hwai Shan returned from his voyage in safety and was able to write of it for the benefit of his countrymen. Alaska must have been too chilly for the Mongolians and they sought a warmer climate, finally selecting what is now Mexico, a rich and beautiful tropical country, presenting alluring opportunities to the Chinese missionaries.

### CONFIRMED IN MEXICO.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Nov. 15.—The report that American officers have unearthed ancient records in Peking showing that the Chinese discovered America 1500 years ago and erected temples in Mexico has aroused the greatest interest among the scientific men of Monterey and throughout this country. The Chinese temples alluded to are in the State of Sonora, on the Pacific Coast. The ruin of one of the temples was discovered near the town of Ures, in that State, about two years ago.

One of the large stone tablets found in the ruins was covered with carved Chinese characters, which were partly deciphered by a learned Chinese who visited the ruins at the request of the Mexican Government. The Chinese made the assertion at the time that the ruins were those of a temple which had been erected many centuries ago by Chinese, but his statement was not received with credence. It has long been claimed that the Indians of the State of Sonora are the descendants of these early Chinese settlers. They possess many traditions and characteristics of the Chinese. If the report of the finding of these records in Peking is verified an expedition will go from here to explore further the ancient temples of Sonora.

## EXCITED OVER NEGRO LABORERS

It is a Result of the Murder  
of a White  
Girl.

LIMON, Colo., Nov. 16.—Notices were posted today warning negroes of bad character to leave Lincoln and Elbert counties and declaring that if they do not go they will be escorted across the border. Officials of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Railroads have also been petitioned to remove from these counties all the imported colored section men. This action is taken in pursuance of resolutions adopted at the mass meeting of citizens at which an organization was effected for the purpose of lynching John Porter, the colored boy, who has confessed that he murdered Louise Frost. It was unanimously agreed by the meeting that Porter shall be hanged with all the decorum of a legal execution whenever he is brought to this county and that no brutality will be shown to him. It has been announced that Porter will not be brought back for ten days.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—John Porter, the young negro who has confessed that he murdered Louise Frost at Limon, was taken from the county jail here today by Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln county and driven rapidly out of the city in a closed carriage. It is understood the party will board the afternoon Union Pacific train at some point outside the city and it is feared that when Limon is reached a mob will seize and hang the prisoner.

# EDISON CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED POWER PROBLEM

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Thomas Edison is perfecting an invention which promises an economic revolution for the industrial world. It is a plan to utilize all the energy stored in coal.

At present 50 per cent and more of this energy is lost in combustion.

Mr. Edison's invention aims to control the full power of coal by means of compressed air. By this means power enough could be extracted from a pound of coal to carry a man around the world. It would be a revolution in the power industry, cutting down the cost of operation to figures undreamed of by the most hopeful economists.

"My invention," Edison said, "is a device for heating compressed air so that the losses in compression and utilizing as a power are made up."

"No energy of the heat is lost except that which passes through the engine and is utilized there as power. The economy will depend only on the temperature at which the engine can be worked. The invention has already been applied to steam drills, and experiments are now being made with steam cars and marine engines. It is a perfect solution of the problem of the heating of compressed air."

## CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE LEPERS

Wray Taylor's annual concert for the Lepers' Merry Christmas will take place Tuesday evening December 11, in the Hawaiian opera house, arrangements of a very satisfactory nature having been made with Mr. Walter M. Giffard for the use of that building.

As to the program for this occasion it will probably be as good as one as was ever offered to this community. It will note the first appearance of Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, nee Loud, a talented soprano singer, recently from Illinois; also of Miss Alice Woods, who is a brilliant violinist. Mrs. Walter Hoffman, a favorite in musical circles, will give an operatic selection in costume. The famous Tuxedo quartet will appear and their singing will be a genuine musical treat.

Mr. Samuel Peck is down for a zither solo an instrument of which he is a complete master. Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin, who is not heard in public as often as he ought to be, will contribute one of his charming cornet solos. Another number will be a duet for two cellos by Harold M. Mott-Smith and Wray Taylor, with Mrs. Mott-Smith as accompanist. Another gentleman with a fine tenor voice will probably be added to the program. The Amateur orchestra, about thirty-two strong, will assist during the evening.

Tickets will be \$1, which includes a reserved seat. There will only be two prices, viz: \$1 for all seats down stairs and those in the balcony; admission to the gallery, 50 cents. On presenting tickets to Wall, Nichols Co. on a certain day to be hereafter announced, they will be changed for reserved seats. No doubt the regular ushers will line up and offer their services for this special charitable occasion. Tickets will be on sale all over town in a day or so.

# OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

## RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

# MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

# The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

# Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Wilcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Wilcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Wilcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

# Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.

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### THE TRUST PULVERIZED.

The action of the master plumbers in freeing each other from the agreement binding them to the trust crows the campaign of the Advertiser with complete success. This Journal took up the fight against the plumbing monopoly alone, it pursued the course it had marked out practically alone, it arraigned the trust, aroused the public, summoned the law, compelled the supply houses to open their doors to all alike and now it chronicles the breaking up of the inner circle of conspirators and the deliverance of the public from a brigandage of which Hawaii has seen few if any parallels. The work has been done not without hazard and for it has affronted an influential class of readers and advertisers. Nevertheless this Journal has nothing to regret and it stands ready, if proof of any other conspiracy in restraint of trade is laid before it, to turn its guns upon the new offender.

Let us make the meaning of the victory clear. If any man wants to buy plumbing material to put in himself, he can buy it at market rates of any dealer in this city. If he wants to hire a plumber to do his work at a fair price he can find that plumber and employ him without let and hindrance of any trust, monopoly or combine. If he wants to start in the plumbing business and has the money to buy with, nobody can prevent. The field is free and the law will keep it so. Let any one try to restrain the plumbing trade in Hawaii and the harm he may do will lay him open to a Federal judgment in three-fold damages.

This victory won for the people will save them first and last, hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the Advertiser interfered the trust was in the way of making the plumbing of Honolulu cost more than half a million dollars. Now the work, through the agencies of competition and a free market, will be done for a fair price.

### FETTERS UPON LEARNING.

That the eminent Professor Ross of Stanford University was crowded out of the faculty of that seat of learning because he would not shape his sociological opinions to suit the ideas of corporate worth held by Mrs. Stanford and her wealthy friends, is a fact of deplorable significance. When such things can happen in this republic of letters, liberal people will begin to fear a recrudescence in the American colleges of learning to the decrees of those who fear the results of free investigation. In the old times it was the Pope who laid an iron hand upon the lips of the conscientious thinker. Did science venture to assert that the earth was a globe? At once the long arm of Rome reached out to silence him. Did Galileo declare an immortal truth of science? Sternly the Congregation of the Index bade him to his knees in sackcloth to perform a perjured act of abjuration. The history of the middle ages in its scientific aspects, is the history of one long struggle between the scholar and the priest. And even in a later and more enlightened age, in the midst of Anglo-Saxon New England, the man who thought beyond his time was hounded and banished, lest his presence and his speech might confound the theological formulas of a church whose bigoted pretensions none are now so poor as to hold in historical esteem.

Times change and methods change with them, but the spirit which awayed the Congregation of the Index and back of that the Roman Augurs and the Priests of Isis is with us yet. Free thought is still abhorred by vested interests. Instead of a repressive church we have a repressive plutocracy represented by the Golden Calf. It is no longer safe in every American college to tell the truth as the thinker sees it. Witness the eviction of President Andrews from Brown; witness the rebuke and punishment of Ross; witness the action of John D. Rockefeller's Baptist University towards a criminal trust, would not bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning. It has come to pass that the teacher who takes truth for his guide and discovers and proclaims the danger that comes of corporate monopoly bares his head to the thunderbolt. What the Chicago professor said of Rockefeller and his work was true; but his University, at Rockefeller's bidding, had to cast him off. With the ethics of Ross, in his chair at Stanford, no impartial and disinterested man can find the slightest fault. Yet the spirit of the late Senator Stanford ruling from the past—Stanford, a man whose fortune was built upon a gigantic and successful piece of race-ripping—deprives Professor Ross of his living and sends him afoot, like a new Diogenes with his lantern, looking for an honest University.

Let us hope that he will find it. Harvard still owns the motto "Veritas." Yale is yet unanswered by the men of millions from the straight path of duty. Cornell is still a place consecrated to a measureless toleration of opinion. Somewhere such a man as Ross is sure to be known and honored as the founder of Stanford University never was in life nor will be in the moral history of his time.

The latest number of the Beet Sugar Gazette reports serious inroads upon the beet crop by a species of fungi. Illustrations are given showing a large field of beets near Oswego, N. Y., which the pest has ruined. It is quite likely that the sugary vegetable is in for an experience which will cut down its yield and enhance its cost of production.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFEAT.

When a Government fails to proclaim Thanksgiving Day, it may be supposed that a political hard luck story causes a loss of interest in the day—Holstein.

This is one of many shams designed to take the responsibility of the Republican local fight from the shoulders of those who carried it and place it upon the back of Governor Dole. But as the public knows that the party management was not vested in the Governor and that, as befitted his office, he took no controlling place in politics during the campaign, the attempt to make him a scapegoat must fail.

The commander-in-chief of the Republican local fight was National Committeeman Sewall, a man who deserted his post before the battle had fairly begun. His second in rank was the chairman of the Territorial Republican Committee, Mr. Kennedy, who did his level best, but was hindered and hampered in his work by the treachery of pseudo-Republicans like A. S. Humphreys and A. V. Gear. Governor Dole's friends were uniformly loyal to the ticket and voted it straight. This paper supported the ticket without deviation, while the support of the Bulletin was half-hearted and now and then lapsed altogether and the support of the Daily Humphreys, which was punctuated by attacks on George Carter and Henry Waterhouse and upon the Republican Territorial administration, had finally to be bought with patronage. Had it not been for the friends of Mr. Dole not a single man on the Republican ticket could have been elected.

Hawaii, in its population of 154,001, outranks two Territories and two States. Arizona has 122,212; Wyoming, 92,531; Alaska, 44,000; Nevada, 42,334. Hawaii ranks next to Idaho and is No. 48 on the list.

If J. Emmeluth gets his deserts he will be too busy in the Federal courts explaining his part in the plumbing conspiracy to spare much time for his scheme of municipal plunder in the Legislature.

People who want justice in the Circuit Court just now need not expect it if they are too poor to own a coat or too much troubled with prickly heat to wear one. Coats are first and a hearing last in the Bantam Tribunal.

The general rains are godsend to the sugar plantations, which are thereby able to save a large outlay for coal used in running the pumping engines. Coal dealers and transportation companies however, do not care so well. On the whole, the rains convey good to the greatest number and are a welcome relief from the long drought of last season, which, by the way, was doubtless instrumental in bringing on and sustaining the plague. Such a rain as is in progress as we write carries off an immense volume of filth.

It is not necessary for a Territorial Governor to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation. In the Territories, where the President's power in local affairs is higher than that of the executive he appoints, his Thanksgiving proclamation is the only one that is needed.

It is not surprising to hear that the plans of the new French field piece have been stolen and sold. It is part of the business of military attaches abroad to ferret out the secrets of armament. The United States is supposed to have profited by the latest theft, but it, in turn, has probably lost the secret of the torpedo boat Holland and of its new soft-nosed projectile. When a theft is discovered there is a great outcry, but "they all do it," just the same.

The Bulletin announces that H. M. Sewall has invested \$100,000 in the securities of these Islands. At the time the investment was made it was given out that the money came from Arthur Sewall, as it probably did. But if H. M. Sewall had that sum with which to take flyers in the market his alleged contribution of \$250 to the Republican campaign fund here dwindles to a microscopic speck. It is on record that he gave more than that to defeat his own father for Vice President when the young man was trying to make political capital for himself. The Bulletin, which is understood to be paying Mr. Sewall for substantial favors rendered, also says that the money collected by him of the sugar planters went to the local Republican Committee. If it did then Sewall deceived the planters, for he told them the surprising whisper that our sugar would be in peril if they did not put their hands in their pockets to help elect a Republican majority in Congress, implying that the money would go into the hands of the National Committee as money collected by a National Committeeman for campaign purposes always does.

The exercise of the functions of municipal government implies a previous training such as is unknown except to a comparatively small proportion of the people of Hawaii. In the United States the municipal or local government system is largely a growth and development of early Saxon and Anglo-Saxon customs. The American county, city, town, parish and school district institutions are often considered as the basis and safeguard of American liberty. But as stated by Judge Dillon in his work on Municipal Corporations "the picture is not without its shadows. There are evils either inherent in our municipal corporations, or which so generally attend their administration which have greatly detracted from their value." It is also true that such institutions have always been established among a homogeneous people, growing from their needs and modified by their experience. To engraft such institutions upon a people who are unfamiliar with their workings, unused to their responsibilities involved in their successful operation, and who have yet to learn many of the lessons of liberty restrained by law, would be an experiment fraught with hazard.

Mrs. Georgia Harmony, wife of Rear Admiral Harmony, United States Navy, died on November 12 at Santa Barbara.

# CHINA MAY BE CUT UP

## Dismemberment Now Threatened.

## AMERICANS TO DISSENT

### The Course of Events Leaves the United States in an Awkward Position.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The China negotiations, according to a dispatch to the Times from Washington, have reached a most serious stage. The actions of the powers are making partition almost inevitable. The United States faces the probability that it will either have to take a slice of China or go without any indemnity. In that case, it is positively asserted by high authorities that the United States will go without indemnity.

The United States may succeed in reducing the demands of other powers and is now making every effort to that end, but with no immediate prospect of success.

Every nation has disavowed any intention of dismembering China, but that merely relates to dismemberment as a punishment for the Boxer outrages. No nation has pledged itself to avoid taking a course which will sooner or later make dismemberment inevitable. It is firmly believed in official circles in Washington that the powers are proceeding deliberately with the intention of bringing about a situation which will compel dismemberment.

The whole question hinges on the amount of money indemnity to be demanded. While the United States has not officially set a maximum figure for the indemnity it is the unofficial opinion of some of the highest officers of the Government that \$200,000,000 is all that China can pay. The powers are desirous of swelling the indemnity to at least twice that amount.

Two courses are considered for the payment of this large indemnity. Each is innocent on its face, but both mean partition, and the American Government is so sure of it that as soon as the powers adopt either course this country will retire from the concert and lose all but a faint chance of ever recovering any indemnity.

One course is to exact territorial pledges. This is the same thing as partition for it simply means a mortgage which is certain to be foreclosed. The United States will not have anything to do with this scheme.

The other plan is to have China issue bonds guaranteed by the powers. This, in the opinion of the American Government, means partition just as surely as the first scheme. The bondholders would have recourse to the guarantors, who could not fulfill their guarantees except by taking territory. Partition by this means may appear a thing of the distant future but a high official of the Government has recently given it as his deliberate opinion that the bond scheme would bring about partition almost as soon as the other.

The United States will not guarantee any bonds. How the United States can collect its indemnity if it does stay out is a mystery. The Government officials frankly gave up the conundrum. The United States will not, of course, surrender its claim and give China a receipt in full. It will endeavor in every way possible to get its indemnity, but there is no way open in the immediate future, if the powers carry out their plans.

The United States has, therefore, only one way of getting indemnity. That is by inducing the other powers to reduce their demands to an indemnity which China is able to pay. The administration is hopeful of success, but so far it has made no progress, and the chances seem to be all against it.

The United States spent about \$20,000,000 on going to Peking and this country's demand for damage to persons and property may range from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. But the other powers are actively swelling their expenses as much as possible.

### IMPATIENCE IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There is a growing feeling of impatience in London over the delay in effecting a settlement of the Chinese question, says a Tribune cablegram. The English press frankly confesses that it is weary about punitive expeditions to one quarter or another and that it considers it hardly worth while to keep all China in a state of turmoil, preventing thereby the restoration of normal trade relations. In order to punish a few criminals who cannot be caught while the court remains in exile, English opinion will not be fully expressed until the cues are provided by the foreign office, but it is fairly safe to assume that it supports the American contention that the most urgent requirement of the situation is the establishment at Peking of a Government with the essential elements of stability and authority. Since there can be no substitute for the Emperor's rule, her return to the capital seems a foregone conclusion. The punishment of the Princes, especially Tuan, is the chief obstacle to a settlement. The latest dispatches indicate that the European powers are gradually coming to a decision on which preliminary steps of peace on which general negotiations may be opened. The trend of events indicates that the powers are slowly approaching the American position on the whole matter.

### GERMAN POLICY CRITICIZED.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Count Von Bismarck made an elaborate speech in the Reichstag defending the foreign policy of the Empire.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Count Von Bismarck

low's reception in the Reichstag yesterday was decidedly cool and only once was there any applause, when the Chancellor admitted that the Government had asked indemnity from China. Then the applause was remarkable. Herr Lieber, Contrast, and Herr Bebel, Socialists, condemned the Government for violation of the constitution in incurring the expenses in China without having first obtained the consent of the Reichstag and for creating the China colonial army. Herr Lieber sharply criticized the Emperor for his "no pardon" speech, for declaring a campaign of revenue and for saying that no decision beyond the seas must be reached without the Emperor's consent. He branded the German style of warfare in China as inhuman and cruel and referred at length to letters from soldiers proving this. He denied incidentally that an American loan had served to pay the campaign expenses.

Herr Bebel created a sensation when he declared faulty the empire's constitution, which does not provide specific punishment for a Chancellor who violates it. The constitution, he said, prevented the Chancellor's impeachment. Herr Bebel also branded the German methods of warfare in China and read a score of letters from soldiers there, proving the charges he made.

General Von Gossler, Minister of War, made a most unfortunate speech. He said the Hunns once devastated Europe and now was the time for his historic retribution in China and he called it a lucky circumstance that the army had a chance to wage the war.

### DECREES AN INSULT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated November 17th, says: The unanimous opinion of the ministers is that the punishments proposed in the edicts should not be regarded as sufficient and the decrees are an insult to the intelligence of the allies. The ministers believe the edicts show that the Empress Dowager has the power to further punish the guilty parties, inasmuch as she can go so far as to deprive Prince Tuan of his title and noble rank and sentence him to be confined within high walls while Prince Chang is banished to Moukden and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and all military operations are to be stopped.

It is admitted that these punishments, if enforced, will be severe, but the offenses of Tuan and Chang should not be forgotten. During the siege of the legations at Peking these two men issued and had posted the following order:

"Whereas, the missionary chapels in Peking have been burned and the foreigners have no longer a place where they can hide, they have necessarily absconded from sight, therefore this proclamation is issued to inform the scholars, soldiers, brave Boxers and commoners that if the foreigners are caught in hiding they will certainly suffer death by decapitation. If brought to us alive a reward of 50 taels will be paid for a man, 40 taels for a woman and 30 taels for a child. They must be alive when turned over to us, and when this is verified the reward will be immediately paid. Let all fear and none disregard this special proclamation."

There is no question that Tuan and Chang issued this proclamation and hence it is argued the demand for the death punishment in their cases is reasonable. The degradation of Prince Yih and secondary Prince Tsai Ying is not regarded as sufficient because they personally directed the Chinese troops who fired on the legations. The same is true in regard to Tsai Lien, who, according to one of the edicts, is ordered to be kept within closed doors where he may reflect on his misdeeds. The punishment is looked upon as ridiculous. Duke Lan is to be deprived of safety, degraded in rank and transferred. The same punishment is imposed on Ying Nien, who personally led the attacks.

One thing noticeable in the principal edict is that Zang Yi, who is dead, is denounced as the most vicious of all the exalted personages involved. Another point is that Chao Chi Chiao, President of the Board of War, who was the most bitter of the anti-foreigners and commended the Chinese for murdering them is deprived of rank but retained in office. The only severe punishment ordered is that of Yu Hsien, former Governor of Shensi, who is to be deported to the frontier where he is to work at hard labor for life, with the further provision that he can never be pardoned. Yu Hsien personally aided in the massacre of missionaries and other Christians. The edict for the punishment of the guilty parties concludes as follows: "We believe that this deprivation of rank and punishment is just and impartial throughout and we think the whole world will now excuse us."

It is thought that the Dowager does not realize the seriousness of the situation, and the fact has made the ministers feel stronger in insisting on their demands. The ministers have been further strengthened because the Dowager, in forwarding the edict to Li Hung Chang, sent a note that it was impossible, at present, to punish General Tung Fu Hsiang who commands the imperial troops, but she promised to attend to the matter later. She also informed Li Hung Chang that she had inflicted severe punishment on the ministers of state responsible for the troubles. Some of these guilty persons had not been seen lately, but they would be punished.

It was decreed, furthermore, that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching would be held responsible for any further delay in opening the peace negotiations. All of these orders and decrees were personally presented to Minister Canger by Li. Several persons were present at this interview, during which Li asked Canger to prevail on his colleagues to delay the question of punishment of the guilty parties.

To this Canger replied: "It will be necessary for somebody to prevail on me first."

### PUNISHMENTS A MISTAKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, says: It is realized now that the execution of the Chinese officials who were implicated in the massacre at Pao Ting Pu by order of

## "Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders — "My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS  
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The international commission was a tremendous blunder. In the first place, they were tried, convicted and executed by a foreign court, and are therefore regarded by their countrymen as martyrs. Furthermore, they surrendered themselves to these foreigners by command of the Chinese Peace Commissioners, who were carrying on negotiations with the powers, and the Chinese look upon the execution as treachery. They understand that if the international commission decided they were guilty and should be executed the Chinese would carry out the sentences, even though the officials felt when they surrendered that they would not be killed. In view of the executions and surrounding circumstances, there appears to be some reason for the Empress Dowager's expressed belief that the promises of the representatives of the powers that no harm will come to her if the court returns to Peking are an insufficient guarantee.

### ALLIES HOLD TOMBS.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Official advices from General Voyrun, commander of the French troops in China, announce that international columns are occupying the tombs east and southwest of Peking. He reports a small engagement with the Boxers, in which they lost 300 killed, the foreign troops sustaining no casualties.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Vladivostok say the Chinese have destroyed 300 versts of the southern section of the Manchurian Railroad. All the stations were burned and much rolling stock was destroyed. The damage is estimated at 10,000,000 roubles.

### GERMAN SOLDIERS DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated November 17th, says: The conduct of the German soldiers at Chou Chai has been denounced by Rev. W. S. Ames of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who complained to Count von Waldersee that a soldier told him from forty to sixty women who were in hiding in haystacks from the soldiers had been assaulted. The soldiers had also imposed a fine of 3,000 taels on the head official of the town, and when the money was not forthcoming they confiscated everything in his home. When Amant went to Waldersee with his complaint, the latter referred him to a junior officer for redress.

Waldersee declares officially that he has stopped looting and restored peace in the southern part of China, and that repairs to the railway to Tien-Tsin will be completed by December 15th.

The foreign Ministers will hold another meeting on November 19th. BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Replying to Herr Babel and defending Emperor William with the Reichstag today, General von Gossler, minister of war, made this extraordinary statement: "What our troops are now doing in China is merely retaliation for what the Huns did to us for centuries."

### THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The debate on the budget for the ministry of foreign affairs was continued in the chamber of deputies today. M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, during the course of a speech, pronounced himself in favor of upholding the honor of France and of the French troops in China. M. Lucien Millevoye, Nationalist, said he considered it necessary to maintain a large expeditionary force in China.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Del Casse explained at length the origin of the force necessary to relieve the foreign legations at Peking. In so doing, he referred to the heroism displayed in the defense of the legations, and declared the accusations of cruelty towards the foreigners and international troops were unfounded. He added: "The eight powers have met in an attempt to reconcile their interests and claims, all of them wishing to respect the integrity and even the independence of China. Special claims must be shunned."

# The Elgin

## WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,  
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.  
Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday mornings.  
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.  
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.  
Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,  
Port Superintendent.

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (360 working days) the sum of:  
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.  
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,  
DAYTON, OHIO.  
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

## Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
DORIC	DEC. 6	COPTIC	DEC. 1
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 11	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 11	PERKING	DEC. 1
COPTIC	DEC. 23	GARLIC	DEC. 25
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 1
PERKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 1
GARLIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 1
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1
CHINA	FEB. 1	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 1
DORIC	FEB. 1	COPTIC	FEB. 1
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 1		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO  
**H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.**  
AGENTS.



# AS TO THE BIG CANAL

## Interest in the Coming Report.

### BURGLARS SEEKING IT

#### Probability That the Commission Will Recommend the Nicaragua Route to Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—It was reported in Washington, says a Herald special, that burglars who were after the forthcoming report of the Walker isthmian canal commission had entered the Corcoran building, in which the commission had its offices, and had broken open the desk of Lieutenant Commander Staunton, secretary of the commission.

Lieutenant Commander Staunton said last night that when he tried to open his desk a day or two ago he discovered that the lock was broken. His impression was that it was the work of burglars, who for some purpose were seeking to get advance information about the conclusion of the report. He sent for a locksmith, who persuaded him that the desk had not been broken open, but that the lock had become disarranged in the course of usage.

The incident created great excitement among the members of the commission. The report of the commission is being very closely safeguarded and it is said some of the commissioners are not yet acquainted with what the report will contain.

The best information obtainable at Washington is that the commission—certainly by a vote of five to four, and possibly to six to three—will recommend the Nicaragua route. This is based upon several inferences as well as upon statements from the commissioners themselves.

It is said that President McKinley has received sufficient information about the report for use in his message. The message, if in line with the rumor, will advocate the adoption of the Nicaragua route, the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; the construction of a canal without fortifications; and the adoption of tolls discriminating in favor of the United States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua only so far as coastwise vessels are concerned and leaving the canal open to all the shipping of the world.

Final estimates of the cost of the Nicaraguan canal have not yet been completed. The engineers are still working on the figures. Approximate figures of the cost of the Nicaraguan canal are believed to be about \$150,000,000.

The commission will resume its session in Washington on Thursday and it is expected to remain at work throughout the week.

## WOODPECKER FOR HAWAII

### Professor Koebele Will Ship Some of the Birds Here.

ALAMEDA, Nov. 18.—Professor Albert Koebele of 1228 Regent street, a well known entomologist, who won the gratitude of Californian horticulturists by importing a ladybug from Australia, the vedalia criminals to prey upon the destructive cottony cushion scale, returned recently from the Hawaiian Islands, where he has been carrying on his valuable scientific work on the big plantations for some years. The last time the professor went to Honolulu he took with him a quantity of toads, an insect destroyer unknown on the islands. One object of his present trip to this country is to secure a large number of woodpeckers for Hawaii.

The woodpecker is a great insect feeder and in the limited avifauna of the islands there is no bird which takes its place. The owners of extensive plantations believe that the woodpecker will thrive in its new environment and prove a valuable aid in ridding the fruit trees of destroying insects. There are numerous species of woodpeckers and before undertaking the responsibility of shipping any of them to the islands Professor Koebele will secure data on their food habits from the Department of Agriculture.

#### The Kaiser's Assailant.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The preliminary hearing in the case of the woman Selma Schapke, who recently attempted the Emperor's life at Breslau, resulted in the prisoner's being ordered sent to an insane asylum for observation. A Breslau merchant named Spindler, who took an instantaneous photograph of the scene at the moment the woman threw the hatchet, was requested to destroy the picture because it would displease the Emperor and he complied with the request.

#### Millions for Missions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A special committee of Methodist bishops has decided to raise a \$2,000,000 fund for foreign missionary work and the spread of the gospel to heathen nations. The only dissenting voice was that of Bishop Merrill of Chicago. He said he was opposed to the project on the ground that he regarded it as one of the most stupendous blunders ever undertaken in the history of the church.

#### Philadelphia's Movements.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 26.—The cruiser Philadelphia sailed this morning for Maui island with a number of sea soldiers from the Iowa, Ranger and Adams. She

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

James O'H. The comedian, is dead. "Farnsworth's" wealth is next to that of a Rockefeller.

More defenses are being prepared for Project Bismarck.

Four men perished in an earthquake in British Columbia.

There has been a heavy snowstorm in British Columbia.

Two women and a man lost their lives in an Alaskan lake.

The rainfall approached a cloudburst in the city of Los Angeles.

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A bill to revise the German tariff law has been passed by the Reichstag.

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Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**  
Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.  
**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.**

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The bell buoy which had gone adrift, will be put back and replaced by a large new buoy with a staff on top.

The Board of Health yesterday gave notice that it would close the Kalia Detention Camp at the end of this month.

Dr. Rodgers and Dr. Albert Kerry were given licenses to practice medicine in Hawaii yesterday by the Board of Health.

You will need many extras for your Thanksgiving dinner table. W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., will be able to supply you.

George Ross, a capitalist and land owner of Hawaii, is at the Occidental on his way home, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Lawyer J. M. Vicks, who has been adjourning on Maui and Hawaii, for ill health, has returned to Honolulu feeling benefited by the change.

Upon the recommendation of his physician, Mrs. Rita Tewksbury was returned to the insane asylum. She was sent in the patrol wagon.

Mr. C. M. Zellers leaves Honolulu shortly for Cleveland, Ohio, to spend the winter. He will probably return to the islands in the spring.

A new \$200-pound safe has been received at Wailuku for the use of the postoffice. Uncle Sam bought the safe and shipped it from San Francisco to Wailuku.

Mr. Hagecamp has taken charge of the Pala Plantation store, and Mr. H. C. Ovenden has succeeded him at the Hana store. Mr. Ovenden was formerly bookkeeper at the Hana Plantation.

George Patterson, driver of back 38, was the first to comply with the regulation recently inaugurated to provide rockets in the back of the front seat to hold cards giving the legal rates of fare.

Superintendent Filler suffered a severe and painful accident on Thursday evening, slipping and straining the tendon of his ankle. He was probably hit out on crutches by Monday—Maui News.

Invitations are out for the wedding reception of Miss Helen Willis and Mr. Archibald C. Steele, to take place at the residence of Mr. John A. Scott, Waimaku, Hilo, Hawaii, on Saturday evening, December 8.

News of the death of Rev. Thomas H. Biggell, father of Rev. G. L. Pearson, was received by Saturday's steamer. The deceased was a resident of Grand Haven, Mich., and was eighty-one years of age. He was active in religious work.

For the first time since its installation, the pump on the site of the new Young block was set to work yesterday. The Young brothers are in charge of the pump. A great quantity of water has accumulated in the excavation during the recent heavy rains.

The coroner's jury in the Silva case confesses that it is not much on grammar, but asserts it can bring a verdict that counts for something. Juror Hutchins straightened out a grammatical tangle which threatened at one time to hold the jury in session until midnight.

A rumor monger spread the report a Manoa Valley yesterday that Robert Wilcox had been put under arrest. Many of Wilcox's Manoa friends went immediately to the police station for the purpose of bailing him out. They were angry when they found they were victims of a fool's "joke."

Governor Dole, together with Land Agent Brown, went to Wailuku yesterday morning for the purpose of looking over a new site for the school from its present location. Superintendent Atkinson was to have accompanied the Governor and Mr. Brown, but was unable to do so on account of illness.

The Board of Health is still minus a president. Yesterday the board passed the following resolution: Resolved, That until the executive officers are authorized to call meetings of the board, and to conduct, perform or have charge of all business that does not require the vote of the board, and that can be legally delegated to him.

## Sonoma on her Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The steamer Sonoma, second of the new Australian liners built for the Oceanic Steamship Company, sailed today from Philadelphia for San Francisco. The steamer is in command of Captain Hayward, who was formerly master of the Mariposa. The Sierra, the first of the company's new steamers, is expected here from Philadelphia on the 21st or 23d of this month. It was at first calculated that the Sierra would be here in time to make the next voyage to Australia, for which reason the Oceanic Union Steamship line was withdrawn from the route.

As a result of the miscalculation the Mariposa is to be sent to sea again in five days.

# BURNED AT THE STAKE

## Horrible Lynching in Colorado.

### NEGRO BOY THE VICTIM

#### Preston Porter, Jr., Expiates the Murder of Little Louise Frost at Limon.

LIMON, Col., Nov. 16.—Fire has avenged the death of Little Louise Frost. Chained to an iron stake, Preston Porter, Jr., died a terrible death in a flaming pile of boards tonight. At 6:22 o'clock the father of the murdered girl applied the torch. Seven minutes later Porter was unconscious; in twenty minutes but a charred mass of flesh remained of the negro. Then the boards were stirred, the flames shooting up. Now only a small pile of ashes about a piece of railroad rail marks the spot where the murder was avenged. Facing the dark blur in the yellow prairie on the very spot where the little girl received death wounds, the negro boy suffered the tortures of the damned until death put a merciful end to his sufferings.

About on the open prairie stood a hundred men. A few hurried imprecations at the negro, one or two mocked his cries of pain, but most of them stood in the circle into which they had been formed before the torch was applied to the head of boards. "Oh, God, have mercy on these men, on the little girl and her father," these were the last words of the negro. They were uttered after a series of groans terrible to hear.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The burning of the negro Porter by the citizens of Limon, Colo., will be brought to the attention of President McKinley by the Methodist ministers of Chicago. At a meeting in the First Methodist church they passed a resolution censuring the Governor of Colorado, the sheriff and the citizens of Limon who composed the mob and resolved to request the President to call attention to his next message to the 2,000 persons put to death by mobs in the last ten years and urge him to recommend to Congress suitable legislation which shall secure to every person accused of crime a fair trial and hold criminally liable all persons constituting mobs to torture, murder and burn.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—A mass meeting attended by Governor Thomas and other prominent men strongly denounced the lynching.

## SALOON LIMITS ARE NOW DEFINED

### Various Matters Handled by the Governor's Council Yesterday.

Treasurer Lansing received from Governor Dole at yesterday's meeting of the heads of departments a statement of the boundaries in which must be included all places dispensing spirituous liquors. The boundaries formerly mapped out are made the basis of the new ones. This includes the general business district. The exceptions to the boundaries prohibit saloons on Merchant street between Fort and Sanson, but as there is one already there, an established place near Sanson, an exception is made for it. The Criterion on Fort street, and the Fountain on King street, at the junction of King and Beretania, are also made exceptions to the general boundary demarcations. When the licenses of the latter two expire they will remove from their present locations.

The request of Bishop & Co. for gold coin in exchange for silver which they had on deposit, could not be granted, as the Territorial treasury is rather deficient in gold supplies at the present.

Sanitary Engineer Edwards stated to the council that there were no great leaks to the sewer system as was reported. Authority was given to Mr. McCandless to agree upon terms of settlement with the contractors, Vincent & Beiser.

The Kalia detention camp tenancy came up for consideration, and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless was authorized to allow the present tenants to remain if the rents from them were sufficient to maintain the place.

Application for light wine and beer license for Kalia, Kaula, was deferred for investigation by the sheriff. Application of F. L. Leslie for a similar license at Napoona was deferred.

Application of A. S. Spencer for a similar license at Waima was deferred.

Application of D. L. Meyers for a reconsideration of his light wine and beer license at Wailuku was rejected. Mr. Meyers states he intended to open the place at



## STRUCK DOWN AND ROBBED

Hackman Rose Victim of His Fare.

## BILL KAPULE IS ACCUSED

Desperate Deed of Natives at Dead of Night Near Waikiki Road.

Joe Rose, driver of hack 120, was held up Saturday night on a lonely road in Waikiki, beaten and robbed of \$16.20 and left in the mud and rain insensible, while his horse lay not far from him in a pool of water and nearly drowned. The robbery was a bold one inasmuch as the native man who carried out a well-laid plan to get the hackman's money had left tracks by which he could be traced.

Rose was forcibly thrown from his hack by the highwayman who was assisted by a confederate, who met the hack at the lonely spot to which Rose had been lured. After the robbery Rose was left lying on the road stunned from the effects of two terrible blows. Regaining his senses, he attempted to help his horse out of its dangerous position, but owing to the darkness and rain, could only raise the animal's head above the water so that it would not drown. At daylight, with assistance, he got the animal out, drove to town and was sick in bed most of the day. He reported his loss to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who worked upon the case with slim clues, and finally learned Bill Kapule was the highwayman.

Rose was at a hack stand Saturday night when he was approached by a native and two women. They asked him the fare to Kewalo. Rose stated it. The native said that was too high, he was "no spring chicken and knew the rates." They argued over the matter, the telephone man, Bob Rowe, listening to them. Finally they drove off and pulled up in front of a native house in Kewalo. The "fares" went inside and later on the man came out to the driver with a drink of gin. The driver reminded them the fare was piling up. The native said he had money to pay it. At length all three came out and Rose was told to drive to Waikiki. When they reached the road the Ewa side of High Sheriff Brown's place the driver was directed to go down it. They came to a ditch, where the horse wallowed and floundered about until the two women got out and went to a neighboring house. The hack was pulled over the wallow and then Rose said he had never been on the road before. The native urged him on. Again the horse and hack stuck and wallowed and the horse went down. Just then a big native loomed up in the darkness and Rose felt there was going to be trouble. At that instant the arms of his passenger went around his neck. At the same time the big native took a hand and assisted the passenger to drag him out of his hack. He was struck several times until he was rendered insensible. The natives then went through his pockets and took therefrom \$16.20. They also carried off his two lap robes and a new hat.

The hack was nearly demolished. The top was sprung badly and broken in places, while the horse suffered greatly from its long immersion in the pool of water. Rose was quite sick yesterday, not so much from the blows as from exposure.

Rose saw the native who resided in the first house visited at Kewalo. His name is Leleola. He said that the man whom Rose brought the night before was Bill Kapule, and the two women he knew also. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth sent Officer Mulleiner to Kapule's residence at Waikiki last night with Rose to identify him.

## ANTIQUITIES OF EGYPT.

Peabody Museum Gets a Fine Collection of Them.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Peabody Museum has received from London an important collection of Egyptian antiquities presented to Yale by the Connecticut members of the American Archaeological Association. The relics were found in excavations made in Abydos by the Egyptian Exploration Fund Association and have been on exhibition in London.

Among the collection are a number of rare specimens, among them ornaments of shell and green glass beads, pendants of feldspar and pyrite of flint which date back to pre-historic times. There are also finely preserved scarabs of the eighteenth dynasty and a number of alabaster vases of the Ramessid period in a very good state of preservation. There is also an inscription taken from a royal tomb belonging to a king of the first dynasty. In the tomb that were excavated were found model tools, axes, hoes, chisels, a headless statuette, several jars, two gold earrings, and some gold hair rings. A chair leg fitted with ivory beads was also obtained.

These specimens have all been placed in the Peabody Museum in a room that will later be used exclusively for Egyptian antiquities.

## SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

Kansas Will Ask Further Government Experiments.

TOPEKA, Nov. 15.—The Kansas delegation in Congress next winter will endeavor to have the Government make extensive experiments in the sorghum industry in Western Kansas. A. A. Denton of Medicine Lodge, who has for years been experimenting with Kansas sorghum, is sure that a high grade of sugar could be made from the product. In a letter to Secretary Cabern on this subject, Mr. Denton says:

"I am now sending samples of sor-

ghum juice, semi-syrup and syrup to Lord Kelch of Glasgow, the greatest living scientist, at his request. For some curious reason foreign experts seem to take more interest now in the improvement of sorghum than our own scientists. Our people run against difficulties in sorghum manufacture and lay down.

Secretary Cabern believes also that first rate sugar can be made of Kansas sorghum and is deeply interested in having the Government make the experiments.

## Shriners Honor Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Nov. 15.—A reception and banquet was given last night at Golden Gate Hall by Islam Temple of Mystic Shriners in honor of those members who recently made a pilgrimage to the Hawaiian Islands. Previous to the banquet thirteen candidates were conducted across the hot sands of the desert and initiated into the mysteries of this ancient Arabic order. At the banquet there were speeches by R. P. Horibut, the Imperial Potentate, Hiram T. Graves and E. E. Boeman of New York.

## IRISH HELPERS OF THE BOER CAUSE

Arrival in New York of the Chicago Ambulance Corps.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, which arrived this morning, had on board thirty-four of the Chicago Irish Ambulance Corps who fought in the Transvaal. They were met at quarantine to arrange for their landing and reception. The delegation consisted of Vice President Buckley, Patrick Egan, Dr. O'Neill and J. J. Judge.

The returned Irishmen are all in good health and spirits and greeted the delegation cordially, saying they were glad to get back. They wore all clean comfortably in winter clothing and looked as if they did not suffer for means. Their soft, broad-brimmed felt hats were decorated with buttons and other insignia of the soldiers.

On their arrival in this city they were escorted to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where they were entertained. The original number of the corps who went to South Africa was fifty-eight. One was killed, one wounded, one taken prisoner, some are in the hospital, and some remain in South Africa. The corps left South Africa for home about a month and a half ago, going first to Trieste, and from there to Paris. They boarded the Trave at Cherbourg. John Eschelman, who went out under General Buller as a scout, and who is now in the hospital, gave a good account of himself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Among the American scouts and Irish cavalrymen just arrived in this country after service in the Boer army are Private T. A. J. Kelly of Ireland and J. N. King of California, better known as "Dynamite Dick." "We are all members," said Belford, "of the Irish Brigade, which was commanded by an American—Colonel Johnnie Blake, formerly of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and a West Point graduate. This war is not near over, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Read the reported losses of the English, which they say in their dispatches are due to 'enteric' fever. It is not the enteric fever or any other kind of enteric affection that is doing the work. It is Malaria bullets and nothing else."

"We were in the field from October 6th to the second day of last month; then we sailed from Lyons for Marseilles for Trieste, en route to America. We were at Spion Kop, Colenso, the siege of Ladysmith, Mafeking, besides many other engagements. As regards marksmanship, especially with small arms, the Boers gave the English a hard and steady drill. They beat them with their eyes shut. During a fight on Oct. 29th, 300 Johannesburg policemen fought 1,500 entrenched English, captured their works, with 1,178 men and killed the rest. This gives an idea of how the Boer can shoot."

"It sounds strange, but it is true—I never saw a Union Jack or a regimental flag during all the war. The only flag the British ever showed was a white one, and I never heard of a white Union Jack being used. When the poor old President left for Europe, General Botha in his order to his men announcing the departure said: 'Now that the poor old man is safe, let the fighting begin.' This was the inauguration of guerrilla warfare. The English officers are a queer set. French is the best of the lot. Buller is the bulldog of the crowd. He has no feeling for his men. On one occasion a detachment of troops in his command refused to turn a Boer prisoner in to him, which cost them certain death. In his anger Buller turned a battery of artillery on them and seventy-three of them were killed."

Dynamite Dick King said the scouts had an experience similar to the fishermen in most cases, one of their duties having been to dynamite the railways. His participation in this duty, he said, accounted for his sobriquet. He said that the detachment was discourteously treated by the authorities at Lourenco Marques, the Portuguese having imprisoned them for six days on a troopship before allowing them to board the Austrian-Lloyd steamship Styra, on which they sailed for Trieste.

## Sees an American Monarchy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Moscow Viedomosti, a reactionary organ, regards "American and French imperialism" as an indication that those republics are strengthening to real world powers—that is, monarchies, and described the centrifugal tendencies of Austria-Hungary as democratic.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Hagen Brothers, the popular South side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sold a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and 'croup.' For sale by all druggists and dealers. Hagen Brothers & Co., Ltd., agents, N. Y."

The President will submit to Congress at the approaching session the claims for indemnification and other substantial recompense of the British cable corporation which suffered as the result of American occupation of the Philippines.

Berkley is torn with strife over the salmon question. The Anti-Salmon League is paying for detective work, and will endeavor to force a prosecution.

George H. Loving, of Fort Worth, Texas, is in New York trying to form a company to buy a large tract of land in Texas and go into cattle raising.

## THE FRENCH GUN'S PLANS WERE SOLD

Growing Scandal Over Some American Spy Work in France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The publication of a story that an American officer had secured the secret of the new French field-gun has caused no end of trouble between officers at Army headquarters and at the Bureau of Ordnance.

It is believed that some ordinance officer authorized the publication, in order to embarrass a friend of General Miles, who had been detailed to get information in Europe about field-guns. The new phase of the case now is that the affair was reported to Secretary Root with a recommendation for a court of inquiry to determine whether court-martial should follow.

Meanwhile a private inquiry is going on in find out who made the original allegations. The inquiry has developed the startling fact that foreign governments are pretty well represented in Washington by secret agents. There is reason to suspect that the French Government has agents in both the War and Navy Departments, and a number of clerks who occupy positions of responsibility are under suspicion as being in the employ of European nations.

The two governments which are supposed to have the best representation in this respect in Washington are the French and Russian. There are indications that such agents send information abroad regularly as soon as it comes from inside sources. It also developed today that the Army Ordnance Department some time ago made an effort to get possession of the French secret. They wrote the United States Military Attaché at Paris, it is said, who informed him that it could not be procured for less than \$50,000, but it was intimated that the secret was in the hands of some other hand, that if anything has been sold it is not the real secret, but something palmed off on would-be purchasers who visit Paris for the purpose of buying valuable military information.

"Of entire mystery," it is declared, has grown out of the fight over the disappearing gun, which was ended a month ago by the decision of the Army Fortifications Board against the gun-carriage. The original fight was between Lieutenant General Miles and Brigadier General Bullington, the chief of the Ordnance Bureau. General Bullington was the inventor of the disappearing gun-carriage. General Miles charged that the gun was useless, and there was a long fight, which ended in a decision in favor of General Miles' contention.

On Sunday last it was made known that "an agent of the War Department" had secured plans of the new French field-gun, that he had offered to construct such a gun, and that the Fortifications Board had accepted his proposition. No one would admit having made these statements, but the next day it was intimated that the "agent" who had secured the plans was not the American Military Attaché at Paris, but was Captain Lewis, the Secretary of the Fortifications Board. General Miles' chief supporter in the fight over the disappearing guns.

## EMBASSADOR PORTER INVOLVED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

"The following extraordinary statement is given prominence in La Presse: 'A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes in the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement: 'This affair is connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States Navy, who was employed in the foreign section of the embassy, after having fulfilled his functions as Naval Attaché at the Embassy. The field-gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handling over of the affairs of the Embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his departure for Spain.'"

"The former Naval Attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the Embassy on the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost as spy for several years. The departure of General Horace Porter, which is given out as temporary, is really final and he will be replaced in Paris by Mr. John Leishman, United States Minister to Bern, a diplomatist of the highest character. The confidence vis-a-vis the English Embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of good relations between the French republic and the United States."

"If I had been able to gather together a strong conservative party after the death of Canovas I should have prevented the loss of Cuba. At the head of the Spanish troops which were then in the island I should have driven the Americans into the sea. The hasty leaves of Americans would never have been able to cope with the Spaniards. I should never have acted for a day to be sent to me. My resources down there (in Cuba) were quite ample."

"General Blanco made terrible mistakes. He concentrated all his troops in Havana, instead of adopting tactics which would have enabled him to devote his efforts to the points threatened by the Americans. It would have been easy to save Santiago by despatching his reinforcements at an earlier stage and with greater rapidity."

"They had in too late now. What's the good of crying over spilt milk? Politics lost our colonies. No blame whatever can attach to the army. All that it did was to obey orders. It was in no wise responsible for our disasters."

"If it is necessary for the good of Spain for me to give my assistance and my personal support to a political party, I will certainly do so. If the Liberal party needs me to reconstitute and undertake a campaign of liberty and progress, I will give my help to the Liberal party, but I will consent to be a politician for six or eight months only. Immediately afterward I will once again become a soldier—that and nothing more."

"If my opinion that if Marshal Martinez Campos had remained purely and simply a soldier, his fame would have been all the greater."

"So far as the Carlist movement is concerned, General Weyler says it is doomed to failure, particularly in Catalonia. 'Carlists,' said he, 'no longer have any partisans in Catalonia, and the reason is this: The peasants and the people living in the country were generally and justly all the other day. Now they are part of the agricultural districts and particularly the wine-growing districts, have become, owing to the revival of the vineyards of France and to the phylloxera, which has been prevalent in Spain since 1890—industrial districts. The peasant has become an artisan and from a Carlist he has developed into a Socialist Republican. Unlucky, it may be, with anarchism. Consequently Don Carlos will not find him inclined to follow his flag."

"I believe the present Carlist movement to be absolutely futile. If I am mistaken and there should be a rising, so much the worse. Measures of strong repression will be necessary. It must be smothered without the loss of a moment and with the most police energy. I will see to that."

## DELEGATE WILSON MAY NOT GET HIS CERTIFICATE BY NOVEMBER 30TH.

The delay in the delivery of the certificate of the long-lost-for official seal from the Island of Hawaii will not be a hindrance in a peculiar manner. Mr.

W. Wilson, station inspector for one of the ten districts which failed to send in the annual returns promptly, recently read his certificate wrong. Instead of sending the minute secretary's report and such as a secretary's report to the member regulated by law, he sent them some time ago in the latest law in which they were promulgated and issued to certify secretary's report of a district.

But the records did not end here. The latest law was tightly sealed, and under the law the seals could not be broken. Mr. Cooper took the box and the sealed contents before Justice Barry of the supreme court, who when the situation was explained, Justice Barry, after hearing the official seal of habeas for the latest district, gave an order to Mr. Cooper giving him the privilege of opening the sealed box. This was done. The habeas were taken out and the box again sealed.

Three other districts' returns which are yet to be heard from have been written to with an urgent request to send in their official returns without delay. Until these are all in, Delegate-elect Wilcox cannot receive his certificate of election from Governor Dole. As he intends to leave on November 20 for Washington, it is likely he will have to travel without this valuable document, and he will be delayed in taking his seat in the House for several weeks after the opening of Congress.

## WEYLER UNLIMBERS HIS WORD BATTERY

The Butcher of Cuba Claims That He Was Lied About.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Gen. Weyler has emerged from his shell and fires some hot shot at Anglo-Saxons in general in an interview given to the Madrid correspondent. He opened by saying that he once more protested against the atrocious reputation created for him by the American and English journals for political purposes. He continued:

"When I was Governor General of Cuba and was defending the sovereignty of Spain in that colony, the least of my acts or war was distorted by the press of the English-speaking nations. I never troubled myself about that, for I always did only my duty as a soldier, without heeding the rumors of what was going on outside my province."

"I have noticed, since with sorrow that these lying stories, these calumnies, have found an echo in Europe. It has required the events in the Transvaal and the stories of the real cruelties committed upon the Boers by Lord Roberts and the English for European military writers to acknowledge that I never conducted myself in Cuba as the British have done in South Africa. People are now beginning to do me justice."

"The truth of the matter is that I carried out what was in Cuba with the rigor which war requires. You cannot run tilts of courtesy and generosity with rebel and half-civilized negroes like our revolting Cubans, who were accustomed to massacre, in horrible fashion, the soldiers they had captured."

"People should have seen our poor Spanish soldiers, those brave little soldiers of 19 or 20 years of age, fighting with the Cubans, to understand the real horror of that war. People would have to have seen the excesses of which the Cubans were guilty in the treatment of their prisoners, to have seen them torturing them and putting them through a slow martyrdom and mutilating their dead bodies, to understand the peculiar character of that war."

"But never mind that. I did my duty as a soldier and am ready to do it again. My best reply to my traducers is the esteem and affection in which I am held by the whole Spanish army—the marks of devotion which have always been lavished upon me by my companions in arms, both those in Cuba and those of the peninsula."

Explaining his presence in the Liberal party, General Weyler remarked that it was the result of recent events.

"If Canovas were living I should be at his side. I should be a soldier pure and simple. But there are cases when the safety of one's country obliges one to stifle one's feelings of repugnance and to undertake a task which one would prefer to leave in the hands of others."

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## Kino's New Pump.

The large new pump, built by the Hilsen Iron Works for Kino plantation, was set up last week at the bottom of a shaft 300 feet deep and is entirely satisfactory in every particular. Owing to the recent heavy rains at Kino, however, it will be unnecessary to use the pump for some time to come.

King Oscar of Sweden is in very low health. His recent brain attack has deprived him of his memory, and he seems unable to recuperate.

By the explosion of a gelatine mixing house in Oakland, November 15, one white man and two Chinese were blown to fragments.

The Philippine Islands report to the Postmaster General shows a surplus of \$19,628 to the credit of the Philippine postal service. The revenue to June 30 was \$117,818, and the expenditures, \$98,226.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

## Chemical Balances.

## Brix Sacharometers.

## Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

## FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

## PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's claim, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times Jan. 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system which, exhausted, is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose gives relief.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, declares: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of the bottle is Chlorodyne, and gives rise to many Unsuccessful Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on its wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is sealed with his name and signature.

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In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality. A poor feed is dear at any price.

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# NEEDS OF THE LEOPERS

Miserable Steamer Service Complained of.

## CHANGE IS RECOMMENDED

Board Will Take No Future Profit In the Goods Sold at the Settlement.

It is probable that the Wilder Steamship Company will lose the job of transporting passengers, goods and cattle to the Lepers Settlement. Superintendent Reynolds of the Settlement brought up the matter yesterday before the Board of Health of the poor service of the Wilder Company, and a resolution was passed authorizing Mr. Reynolds and George W. Smith to request an offer of service from the Hawaiian Navigation Company.

Superintendent Reynolds said that he wished earnestly the board to take up the transportation matter, as it had been in the past and was now a source of great trouble and loss to the Settlement management. He said that in the past two or three years he had made a number of complaints concerning the poor service of the Wilder Company, and that now it had become absolutely necessary to take action. Freight, he said, was often delayed, and the great inconvenience of the colony.

Mr. Reynolds said that the cattle coming to the Settlement underwent bad treatment. Generally 90 head were landed each time. They were taken on board from the Parker ranch at Kalaupapa, and were seldom given any water on the trip to the Settlement. They arrived there exhausted, and were always landed in a great hurry. If two or three swam away while the landing was being made they were let go and picked up later when often they are dying or dead. In every shipment they lost two or three or more.

Mr. Reynolds read the following letter from his assistant at the settlement:

Kalaupapa, November 115, 1900.  
"The steamer Kaula arrived here on the 10th instant with cattle from the Parker ranch and commenced discharging at 11 a. m. At 6 p. m. 54 head were ashore. Of these, four were drowned while landing. They still kept landing until 9 o'clock after dark, when it was impossible to keep account of how many they were sending ashore. It was too rough to send word out to the steamer to stop landing cattle from the steamer after dark. Sunday morning, after taking count of the stock landed, there were 67 head in the pen and 8 dead along the beach. The cattle drivers searched the pen and on the kula Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, but no more could be found."

Mr. Reynolds stated that on the last trip, as mentioned in the letter, when 90 head came off the Kaula, that the vessel was overcrowded. The Kaula could not be loaded with 90 cattle. Mr. Reynolds said that he wanted the Board of Health to have a steamship of its own, but as that seemed impossible, they must get other service. He had seen the company owning the gasoline schooner Eclipse, and they were willing to do all the work for \$800 a month, landing cattle twice as often, and only 45 at a time. This would be a great saving to the Settlement, as 90 were too many to handle. The Wilder Company was being paid about \$876 a month. Two hundred dollars was paid for the freight and passenger service, and \$750 for the cattle. There was no formal contract, as it had long run out. The Board was free to deal with any other transportation company. The Wilder Company had told him to do better if he could when he complained.

Dr. Emerson said that if the Board had a president and all the members were present, he would be in favor of making the contract at once. After much discussion it was agreed to have Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Smith receive an offer from the Hawaiian Navigation Company, which owns the Eclipse, which will be acted on at the next meeting.

Mr. Reynolds brought up the matter of liquor being brought into the settlement, as also firearms. He said there was an unwritten law against both, but as there was no formal, printed law, both were being imported. People, he said, obtained permits from the Board of Health to send boxes and packages to their friends in the settlement and in these packages and boxes they hid away liquor and firearms. The lepers, he said, claimed that the Board had no right to exclude these things, and he believed that if a formal law was made that it would be of good effect. He did not believe in keeping out awa, as it was not particularly intoxicating. That is, it did not incite them to violence, and as the lepers believed it helped their disease, it seemed best to permit it.

The Attorney General was instructed to draw up a regulation for the exclusion of firearms and liquor.

Mr. Reynolds called the attention of the Board to the selling of goods in the settlement by others than those in the Board of Health stores. He said that he knew of one man who was doing a small business in dry goods and getting the stock under the Board's contract for freight without expense to himself for that item. The attention of the Territorial Treasurer will be called to the matter, as the traders at the settlement have no license to sell goods. It was suggested that the competition with the regularly authorized settlement stores was on account of the prices charged by these stores, and Superintendent Reynolds was authorized to scale down the prices of all goods so that the profits would merely cover the cost and expenses. It developed in the discussion that the stores had made a profit in two years of \$750, a fixed rate of 15 per cent profit having been established. The stores employ two storekeepers and two clerks, one storekeeper receiving \$40 and one \$25 a month and the clerks \$15 a month each.

The fact that some of the buildings at the settlement were getting beyond repair, was mentioned and Superintendent Reynolds brought up the need of a home at Kalaupapa on a different plan from the one there and at Kalaupapa. He said that there were many people, some living with their wives and some single, who, though helpless, on account of their infirmities, did not want to go to either of the established homes. For men and wife it meant separation. He said some of the lepers thought the home was run on too rigid a plan. Mr. Reynolds was instructed to get his ideas in writing for presentation to the Board.



## COMMERCIAL

### REAL ESTATE AND STOCK MARKET.

The money market seems to be easing up slightly within the past two days, especially among money-lenders desiring real estate for security. These lenders are now hunting security. One real estate man who was in dire distress last week to secure money on good real estate in order to enable him to put through his deals, was approached three times yesterday by as many different money lenders who are now eager to loan money on real estate for long periods. Eight per cent is invariably asked on these loans, but a few have been made within the last day or two as low as 7 1/2 per cent and even 7 per cent on long notes, usually for three years.

The boom which was predicted for the early part of the present week, and which prevailed for a few days, has subsided somewhat during the last two days and a few of the stocks have declined a few points. There are those of the brokers who believe that buyers are only resting until more favorable opportunities are offered to secure large blocks of the stocks.

Waialua still continues to be the active stock in the market, and is selling now firm at 12 1/2. Oahu holds at 170. Pioneer remains at 150 and 12 1/2. There was a big spurge in Ewa on Wednesday of this week, about 2,000 shares being sold at 2 1/2. The stock is weak at that figure at present, 28 being the bid quotation. On yesterday's exchange Hawaiian Sugar was the principal stock, several hundred shares selling at 30 1/2.

Of the assessable, Olan was weakened from 5 sales to 4 1/2 bid, 5 asked. McBryde is 8 1/2 asked. Kihel has declined, there being no buyers in the market for the stock above 12 1/2. Kihel buyers are awaiting the result of the auction of the delinquent shares which takes place Monday. A Kihel assessment of 5 per cent, being \$2.50 a share, making the stock 45 paid in, is now payable. The next assessment of 5 per cent in all probability will be called in in January.

McBryde Plantation Company has called in an assessment of \$2 payable December 1, delinquent December 15. Kahuku is strengthening up and a large block sold at 2 1/2 yesterday. This sale was not reported on the exchange at that figure. There has been little or no dealing in Honolulu, Paauhau, Onomea, Kilauea or in any of the stocks listed on the San Francisco exchange.

### KONA PLANTATION BONDED FOR \$200,000.

The Kona Sugar Company held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of W. M. McChesney & Co., Queen street. Four-fifths of the total number of shares were represented by the stockholders present. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the proposed bonding of the plantation. The stockholders were favorable to the plan and lost little time in preliminaries leading up to this issue. A resolution was adopted which authorizes the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$200,000. They bear interest of 6 per cent per annum and are redeemable in not less than ten nor more than fifteen years. It is proposed to put the proceeds of the bond issue in needed improvements. This will include the extension of the plantation railway system. The bonds are already disposed of in Honolulu and San Francisco. The annual meeting also scheduled for yesterday was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock. Manager Cowan of the plantation arrived yesterday morning and will make his report before the meeting today. Officers of the plantation are to be elected for the ensuing year.

### ANNUAL MEETINGS OF PLANTATIONS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ewa plantation will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Wednesday, November 28, at 10 a. m. The Waialua Agricultural meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 28, at 11 a. m. in the same rooms. The Kona Sugar Plantation Company will hold its annual meeting at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Limited, on Wednesday, November 28, at 10 a. m. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kahuku Railroad Company is called for the same day at 10 a. m. at the office of Alexander & Baldwin. The tenth assessment of 10 per cent on McBryde stock is due November 1 and will be delinquent December 15. The ninth and final assessment of 10 per cent on Waialua Agricultural stock will be delinquent on November 30.

### AMONG THE BUILDERS.

The Pacific Club has been made more commodious by the addition of a wing at the rear of the main building and extending to Union street. The wing will be used for kitchen and pantry quarters and store rooms. The added room was made imperative by the increase in membership in the club. The original quarters were somewhat cramped.

The Metropolitan Meat Company has commenced the work of adding on to their present establishment. The brick wall in the Waikiki side has been removed and the foundations for the annex are about to be laid. The added room is made necessary by the expansion of the company's business. In addition to this building a new refrigerator plant will be installed.

## QUEEN HOTEL IS IN BAD CONDITION

Sanitary Improvements Must Be Made in the Near Future.

W. Z. Azbill was given permission by the Board of Health yesterday to conduct the Queen Hotel for three months longer before being compelled to make certain sanitary improvements in the buildings and cottages adjoining. The condition of the plumbing was shown to be very bad.

Mr. Azbill pleaded that the agent refused to make the improvements, and that as his lease only ran for two years more, he did not feel able to expend the \$400 that would be required. Executive Officer Pratt told the Board of Health that within a few months the improvements would have to be made by law when the connections were made with the sewer. Taking this into account Mr. Azbill was allowed three months more.

### DEATH OF MRS. OLIVEIRA.

Funeral Took Place on Thursday From Catholic Cathedral.

The funeral of Mrs. Benito C. Oliveira, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henriqueta T. Marshall, took place on Thursday last at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from the Catholic Cathedral.

The church was very fittingly decorated and the service was most impressive. The customary ceremonies were performed by the officiating priest and the body was interred in the Catholic Cemetery amid the lamentations of many friends for the deceased was beloved of all who knew her.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Louis R. Medeiros, M. S. Botelho, Captain Costa, M. Machado, M. Fernandez and John Leal.

The deceased had only been ill for three days and leaves a husband and a little child.

### HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it. Then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

## GERMAN ARTILLERY OFFICER IN TOWN

He Comes to Report on Island Sugar Industry to His own Government.

A fresh-faced well-set-up German officer who arrived on the Zealandia and is stopping at the Vida Villa, is Lieut. Richard Deeken of the Forty-third Regiment of Field Artillery. Lieut. Deeken wears his undress uniform, inclusive of a handsome medal and is making the acquaintance of the planters with military zeal and promptness.

"I am here," he said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, "to visit the plantations and see what methods and appliances it may be well to introduce into the Ladrone and Samoa where sugar culture is to be developed. I am connected with the Colonial service and am interested in the agricultural progress of all our outlying possessions. While here I shall examine the flora and fauna of Hawaii though I am informed that there is no chance to discover anything new. But my main object is to look into the sugar industry."

After finishing his visit here Lieut. Deeken will go directly to the Ladrone.

### BESIEGED BY BEES.

Thousands Eeced Upon Honolulu in Search of Sweet Things.

There seems to have been an invasion of bees in Honolulu during the last few days and each day it appears that the little pests are on the increase. At all of the drug stores, candy stores and every place where a bee would be at all likely to be they are sure to be found.

Inasmuch as flowers at this time of year are not over plentiful, it is supposed that the bees, wanting for good things where-with to manufacture honey, are out in force looking for the material, and not being able to find it in the open, have been forced to come within doors, and have invaded the stores all over the city much to the danger of business men and their customers. Wherever anything sweet is to be found there are the bees also. Thousands of them made the Holston Drug Company's store their headquarters and had to be driven away with kerosene and other insect powders. Many people have been stung by the bees, and in some places it is still unsafe to venture unprotected. Hart & Co. and Deeken, Smith & Co. had a pretty good taste of the scourge, as well.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Deeken's statement never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any druggist's 50 cents.

All the best class of Filipinos wish to become Americans.



## Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. L. L. L., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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FOR SALE.

Three Second-Hand Double Drays.  
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.  
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.  
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.  
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.  
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.

## Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

## Our Leaders!

COLUMBIAS, CLEVELANDS, RAMBLERS,

ALSO OTHER WHEELS \$25 AND \$35

Oil Lamps Gas Lamps, Bicycle Sundries

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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